North Hastings Review

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Established April 6, 1877—No. 40 — **Madoc, Hastings County, Ontario, Wednesday, October 4, 1922** — Postage Prepaid

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COMMUNICATION

Dear Mr. Ed.

Although I am not a resident of Madoc but claim the old town as my birthplace, I naturally take an interest in "The Review" each week and even if at times it contains little news still it is always welcome, like a letter from home.

I was quite surprised though after reading the last two or three issues to note that although you gave some space to inserting news items pertaining to "The Fair and the new grounds that as far as advertising the Fair in the Review the printing committee had completely ignored your paper and spent their money advertising in the nearby weeklies and Dailies and I ask you, Mr. President of the Fair, why is this the case?

Madoc citizens and those that claim Madoc may not realize it but a weekly paper can be used as the biggest and best means to boost the town or it can be completely ignored, allowed to die or move to some town where it will be more appreciated.

The Editor of the Review appreciates your interest and if you know of an news event or are able to suggest some improvement put it in writing and send it in.

Some of Madoc citizens although they are supposed to be educated, do not seem to appreciate articles contributed by fellow citizens at least from what I've heard of one man's efforts to try and cultivate more of a community spirit among our people Since that time I note the Toronto papers are glad to get letters from tre pen of this Madoc citizen.

Education to-day every one knows takes a man anywhere in fact without education, a man is like a lost ship at sea and most of Madoc citizens know that the man who edits the Review to-day imparted to most of Madoc's sons and daughters the education that has developed and eventually made them Doctors, Lawyers, Merchants and members of the clergy and although the salary he received during the time he taught in the High School was looked upon as a small fortune by some of our citizens it merely enabled him to retire from teaching and now as a means of livelihood and a certain amount of pleasure he has tried to make the Review a paper, our people would appreciate. The building he erected, a year or so ago compares favorably with newspaper offices in places much larger than Madoc and now in conclusion I might say if there are those among you who have been inclined to knock the Reiview let him get away from such a spirit "Hate" is supposed to be a thing of the past, the War ended four years ago, and with it "Hate" died, Instead of knocking, Boost, take note the interest Tweed merchants are taking in the two local papers of that town and the big Booster week, they inaugurated in connection with the Fair, Madoc has the same facilities. She has the same opportunity, as other towns, in fact this week's issue could have been used very well as an Old Home Week, and a real Home Coming affair of Old Boys and Girls, in connection with the big "Fair" and don't forget it dear reader Madoc has many sons and daughters scattered over the world who would have been glad to take advantage of renewing old acquaintances and meeting school chums.

Next year, co-operate with "The Old Review" and if you care to do so, put some of these suggestions to work.

Yours truly,
Subscriber.

CARD OF THANKS

Lena and Frank Sharpe wish to thank their friends and neighbours for their kindness during the illness and death of their mother.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. T. C. Broad and Mr. E. M. Blakely wish to thank their friends and neighbours who assisted during the illness and death of their father W. J. Blakely, also those who assisted with the music.

KENNETH FOX

On Sept. 13th, Kenneth Roy Pringle, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fox passed away at their home Sunnyside Farm, Allisonville, aged 12 years 10 mos. 15 days. He was born at Eldorado and removed to Allisonville when quite small. He attended school in his usual health, the day before his death, and was only ill a few hours. He leaves beside his sorrowing parents four sisters, Mrs. Will Blakely, Mountain View, Mrs. Harold Baker, Hillier, Irene and Georgina, at home, and two brothers Norman and Howard at home. The interment was in Burr's Cemetery on Friday. The floral tributes were many and beautiful.

ELZEVIR SCHOOL FAIR

The School Fair at Queensboro on Monday was in every respect a success, and promises, well for the new system of Township School Fairs. Five schools were repesented in the exhibits, which were very creditable indeed. The school parade was excellent Actinolite carrying off first prize, Queensboro, second Campbell's School Third, Moore's fourth and Pine View, fifth. The last mentioned although the smallest of the schools in number only sixteen pupils, distiguished itself by carrying off twenty-two prizes.

Mr. Atkin, the Supervisor, in congratulating the teachers, trustees and pupils said that in many respects Monday's Fair was the best of the the six schoo Fairs he has attended this month. The exhibit of potatoes was notably fine.

The only really poor exhibit was in the Poultry Section--there being only two exhibits, a pen of bantams and one roach back Plymouth Cockerel. This was the only bird hatched from all the settings of eggs supplied by the department. The judges assured the exhibitors this state of affairs will be remedied another year.

Queensboro

Queensboro Sept. 12th, 1922.
Mrs. Thos, Broad,
Queensboro,

Dear Sister,

We, the members of L. O. B. A. no. 465, desire to take this opportunity of expressing to you and yours, our sympathy with you in your hour of bereavement.

Not long since, you were called upon to lay away your beloved mother you are now mourning the loss of your father also.

While we sympathize with you, we also can not help feeling that it is to men like him, brave pioneers of a new country, to whom our country and our order owe its success.

Also, may you take comfort in the thought that in his declining years you were ready and able to care for him with all a daughters loving care; and rest assured, that with him you will one day reap the reward of faithful service, "For who so ever serveth well his fellow men, serves also their Creator."

Signed on behalf of the Lodge,
Elmira Gunn, W.M.
Valerea Sager Sec.

CERTIFICATE OF HONOR

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has for the past two years been awarding a Certificate of Honor to the pupils of each rural school in the Province of Ontario who wins the greatest number of points at the rural school Fair S. S. No. 10 Huntington.

Miss Edna Noyes was a successful pupil at the Huntingdon Rural School Fair held at Ivanhoe on the 23rd. of Sept. winning 4 1sts, 3 2nds and 1 4th.

BASEBALL

World's Series--National's won from Americans. 3-2.

Belleville won from the Hillcrests by a srore of 9-8.

Madoc H. S. won from Marmora H. S. at the Madoc Fair by a score of 9-4.

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OF COURSE you will see our range before buying. It comprises all that is new in both the Fur Collared and Bromleigh Coats—and their outstanding feature, after style and quality, is shapekeeping. You are invited to inspect them.

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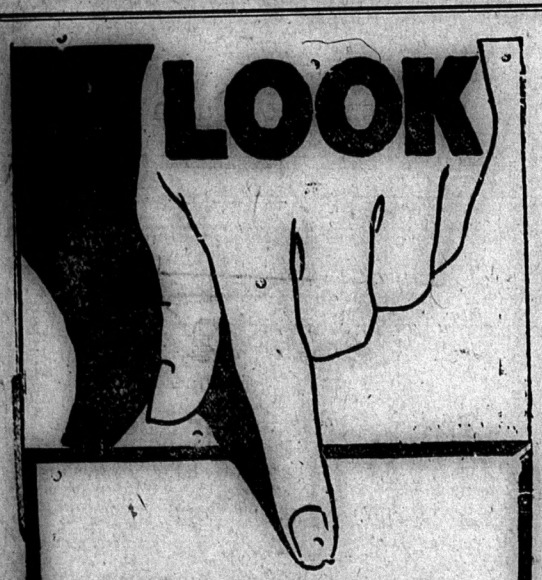

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[illegible]iana	.40c	Buckingham Lin.	25
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Madoc

ABOUT ENSILAGE CORN

Choose Best Varieties For Live Stock Fodder.

Should Ripen at Least a Few Ears—The Grain Is Nourishing—Frozen Corn Preferred to Immature—Harvesting Root Crops.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The highest grade of corn silage is made from those varieties of corn that produce a large proportion of grain in the total weight of crop. Large growing southern varieties of dent corn that give an immense green weight of fodder per acre will as a rule produce a very poor silage under Ontario conditions. Many dairymen prefer flint varieties and the small stalk[illegible] early maturing [illegible] for silage purposes. From such a rich sweet silage can be made. The weight per acre may not be nearly as great as with the late maturing large growing dents, but when the silages are compared on the digestible dry matter basis the smaller growing earlier maturing dents and flints have the advantage.

Use Corn Ripening Some Ears.

The experience of the past has shown that only such varieties as will ripen at least a few ears should be used. In early years of silo experience in Ontario the practice was to grow big corn. Little attention was paid to the grain yield; much poor silage resulted from the twelve to fourteen-foot stalks that went into the silo without the very necessary two pound well glazed ear. Hard experience has demonstrated that there is more milk, beef or butterfat in a cubic foot of silage made from corn that would husk out one hundred bushels per acre, than from a corn crop that consists of big juicy stalks only.

The Best Varieties.

Golden Glow, Essex Dent, Wisconsin 7, Baily, North Western Dent, Compton's Early, Longfellow, Salzer's North Dakota and King Philip are varieties well suited to Ontario conditions. These varieties will ripen in the southwestern counties of Ontario, and they will generally reach the roasting ear state over the greater part of the dairy section of the Province. The greatest quantity of digestible dry matter is to be obtained from a corn crop when it has reached the condition to cut for husking, ripe enough to complete maturity in the shock. Another advantage in growing the earlier maturing varieties is that such can be ensiled early in September and the land prepared for autumn wheat, an important factor now that the European Corn Borer has become a menace to corn growing.

Frozen Corn Preferred to Immature.

The freezing of corn after it has reached the denting or early glaze stage does not materially injure in so far as silage making goes. It is always advisable to run the risk of frost, rather than ensile the corn in an immature state.—L. Stevenson, Sec. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Harvesting Root Crops.

Roots crop should be taken up before the weather becomes too wet and disagreeable in the fall if in any quantity. It is slow work at any time, and becomes much more so under cold damp conditions. Lift the roots with a digging fork and twist off the tops, putting them in piles and covering with the tops. If a large area is to be lifted, and one is expert with a sharp hoe, he can very quickly remove the tops, but they will not keep quite as well. The roots should be ploughed out, throwing them as much as possible on the top. Bins with slatted sides and bottom should be used for storage where possible, as this gives the roots a chance to sweat. If the storage room temperature is above 40 deg. F., cover them with sand. Carrots should not be deeper than two feet in a bin, others may be four feet. Where cellar storage is not available use pits. These should be three feet wide, two or three feet high and of any length. Run the pits north and south where possible and have them on well-drained ground. Put a layer of straw on the ground and cover first with straw six inches deep, then six inches of earth, and as the frost gets harder cover with fresh strawy manure. Have ventilators every 15 or 20 feet, as all roots sweat in storage. These may be filled with straw during cold periods.

All roots should be as free from dirt as possible when put in storage. It is often advisable to leave a few days in small piles so that at the second lifting any adhering will be moved.—A. H. MacLennan, O. A. College, Guelph.

Freemartin Heifers.

Twin calves—both of the same sex—will breed with just as much certainty as though they were born singly. When twins are born male and female the female is known as a freemartin and is usually sterile. There have been cases where freemartins have conceived, but they are rare. Probably not over one out of 100 will breed. It is just as unusual for the bull of male and female twins not to breed.

A Good Whitewash.

Slake one-half bushel of fresh lime with boiling water, covering the receptacle to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve, and add seven pounds of fine salt, previously dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste and stirred in; one pound of white glue, soaked first in cold water until swollen, then carefully melted over fire.

To this mixture add five gallons of hot water and let it stand covered for a few days before using.

CAN ADD TO STATURE

SCIENCE HAS MADE IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Pituitary Gland Affects the Growth of All Higher Forms of Animal Life—Prof. Allen Thinks That It May Be Used as Food to Increase Size.

Can a boy or a girl be made to grow faster and taller and better developed physically by means outside the ordinary scope of nature?

A new and very remarkable discovery strongly suggests that this may be possible. It is described by Dr. Bennett M. Allen, who, to illustrate the theory, mentions some recent experiments of his own with salamanders.

He found it practicable to produce these reptiles of abnormal size—giants, in fact. He thinks that perhaps the rate of growth and the stature of children could be greatly augmented by the same treatment.

In one experiment, two salamanders were chosen from one litter. They were therefore of the same age, as well as the same parentage. The conditions under which they were kept were exactly the same. But one of them was fed on earthworms, the ordinary food of those lizards, while the other was fed on something else.

The earthworm-fed salamander grew to normal size. The one fed on something else grew twice as big. Speaking exactly, its weight was 96 per cent. greater than that of its brother. It was a giant of its species—a salamander the like of which for bigness was never before seen.

It was almost a miracle. But the explanation is simply that the "something else" fed to the freak salamander was the ground-up substance of the "pituitary gland," obtained from the sheep.

It has long been known that this gland has importantly to do with growth in human beings and in the lower animals. If in a child it be under-developed, the youngster will grow up; he or she will be a dwarf. If it be diseased, the person afflicted, is liable to become a giant.

What happens apparently in the latter case is that the diseased gland produces its peculiar secretion (which is growth-making stuff) in abnormal quantities. But later on it becomes functionally weak to such an extent that the yield of secretion becomes unduly small, and the sufferer, progressively enfeebled, dies. Giants never live long.

If a human skull be examined, there will be found near the middle of the bottom of it a small cavity into which the end of a finger may be thrust. This cavity, during the lifetime of the individual, is occupied by the pituitary body — a bit of structure half-gland and half-nerve stuff, about which science knows virtually nothing, except that it influences growth. Together with the thyroid gland (in the throat), the two cooperating in some mysterious way, it governs growth and controls it.

The same gland, correspondingly situated, is found in other animals. It can be obtained from the sheep; and, inasmuch as sheep are being slaughtered in great numbers all the time, the material is easily to be had in unlimited quantity. The glands, dried, ground to a fine powder, and sterilized, can be fed to animals, or, if it shall be deemed expedient, to young children.

It is intended next to make experiments with puppies. If, as is thought likely, they can be caused to grow faster and bigger by feeding them with the pituitary substance, the presumption is that the same would be true of children. A dog's physiologic reactions are in all ways much like those of human beings; for which reason it is that medical science tries out every new idea on the dog. In this case, it will be easy enough to determine the question by taking a litter of puppies, giving two or three of them plenty of milk and dog biscuits; and feeding the others on pituiary gland stuff. If those fed on the latter material grow more rapidly and attain greater size, it will be inferable that the same treatment would produce corresponding results with boys and girls. With the puppies, of course, or with other animals, there would have to be a series of experiments to determine with certainty the fact.

Parents want their children to grow big. They are ambitious for tall sons and stately daughters. Perhaps this wish of theirs can be accomplished by feeding them in their early years with pituitary substance. Suppose that six inches could be added to a boy's ultimate stature, with a corresponding number of extra inches around the chest, by giving him a tablet of gland-stuff with each meal. Would not that be well worth while?

Even more important it would be to give such treatment to children who are under-sized or underdeveloped. They might be made to gain stature rapidly and to achieve a lusty boyhood or girlhood. Viewing the possibilities "in the large," what a prospect for the physical improvement of the human race is offered by this new discovery!

Says Prof. Allen: "The experiments already made give hope that we may in this way be able to stimulate size-growth — to augment growth and modify development in human beings."

He explains that dwarfs are persons who, by reason of under-development of the pituitary gland, fail to become physically mature. Though mentally normal, their bodily proportions remain infantile.

Burns Learned Poems.

Burns committed his poems to memory as he composed them, and when he sat down to write he had before him no labor of composition, but only the task of writing down what he had already finished.

Ceylon produces the world's finest cinnamon.

FEEDING YOUNG PIGS

Practical Hints for Dealing With the Junior Hog.

Begin With the Mother—Wean When Eight Weeks Old—A Good Ration Suggested — Winter Feeding and Quarters.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Liberal feeding on a well-balanced ration suited to the needs of the sow previous to the birth of the young is very essential if the little pigs are to be worth rearing and the sow in condition to supply ample milk for them. With the sow well nourished and given opportunity for exercise, she is the best equipped individual to undertake the task of rearing a litter. After the little pigs arrive, everything should be done for their comfort and safety if they are to succeed as feeders. Clean, light pens; dry yard or grass lot; abundant sunshine and a well fed mother, usually mean success to the little pigs. When the young learn to feed at four weeks, provision should be made whereby they can feed at a small trough in an enclosure away from the sow. Small quantities of sweet skimmilk in which wheat shorts have been mixed should be fed in small quantities and often, feeding a little less than the pigs will actually take. Pigs that have been feeding from the trough for two weeks or more can be weaned without a very serious setback. The longer the pigs can remain with the sow the better it is for them, but such practice is not always profitable, so it is usual to wean the pigs when they are eight weeks old. Since pigs are hunting the ground surface or rooting for morsels of food, it is good practice to encourage such by scattering plump grain on the floor of the pen or yard. This causes the pig to take the exercise necessary to thrift.

Treatment at Weaning Age.

When the pigs have reached the weaning age of eight weeks, they should be completely separated from the sow. It is better to remove the sow and leave the young pigs in the pen that they have been used to for a week, that their troubles may not all come at once. When the pigs have quite forgotten their mother, an ideal home for them is a colony house situated in an alfalfa, red clover, rape or blue grass pasture yard, where water, a wallow hole and shade are amply supplied. If the young pigs must be kept in the piggery, then everything should be done to provide dryness, protection from insects, a living temperature, ample room, cleanliness, comfort, sunshine and a ration suited to their needs. Green feeds should form a fair percentage of the total ration for pigs whether fed as a soiling crop or as pasture. The following mixed grain ration has proven very satisfactory: Wheat middlings 25 pounds, shorts 25 pounds, finely ground oats 50 pounds, oil cake meal 5 pounds, meat meal 3 pounds. Pigs eight weeks old will require a pound or more per day. The quantity required for each day should be set apart and soaked for twelve hours or more, using no more water than is required for the soaking process. When ready to feed use five pounds of skimmilk to each pound of meal. Feed sweet skimmilk until the pigs are well weaned, then change to sour skimmilk and continue to use such as long as possible.

Handling Them at Three Months.

After the pigs are three months old, buttermilk can be used instead of skimmilk with equal advantage. A change in the grain ration is also desirable at this age, and is most easily provided by adding a more fattening grain to the mixture already suggested for the eight weeks' old pig. The following is very satisfactory: Corn or barley 25 pounds, shorts 50 pounds, wheat middlings 25 pounds, finely ground oats 50 pounds, oil cake meal 3 pounds. Soaking to soften and thereby increase digestibility should be practiced. The corn or barley portions of the ration should be increased gradually after the fourth month has passed to give the pig an opportunity to fatten during the last two months of its life should it be designed for the block. If intended for breeding purposes the feeding is practically the same up to the fifth month. "The intended for breeding purpose" stock should be developed on a ration carrying more bone and muscle forming material than the standard fattening rations. More alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover, rape or blue grass should be used.

Winter Feeding.

The success attained at pig feeding in the winter depends to a greater extent upon the skill of the feeder than does summer feeding when weather conditions are favorable. Comfortable quarters which may be under the sidewalk or in an elaborate pen, some place that is dry and will stay dry, is the first necessity. A well balanced ration suited to winter conditions in that it will supply in so far as possible something to take the place of grass and clover and "on the soil" conditions. Roots and sods are the most easily supplied substitutes. Room for exercise, and inducement to take such by scattering whole grain in the litter or feeding ear corn are advised. The well supplied conditioner box is much more necessary during the winter than it is when the pigs are running on the land.

Dampness is the great trouble to overcome. In the modern piggery this is accomplished by abundant glass space in the roof and walls, and elevated platform for sleeping quarters, and ventilators to carry away damp foul air. The pig will keep itself cleaner than any other domestic animal if given freedom to do so.—L. Stevenson, Sec., Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

DEAN'S DAIRY COLUMN

Three Big Questions Answered for Milk Dealers.

Shall I Sell Milk or Cream?—Should Cows Be Fed on Turnips?—How to Pack Butter for Keeping.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Shall I sell milk or cream? This will be determined to a large extent by the character of the farming operations. If the need for direct, quick cash in largest amount is great, then selling milk will best "fill the bill." On the other hand, if the dairy farmer can afford to wait for the slower returns from cream and live stock, and particularly if he desires to improve or maintain, soil fertility, then selling cream is to be recommended.

Nearness to market is another factor. Where the dairyman is near a small town and has the time to "peddle" milk, he can make more money out of his cows than by any other system. At ten to twelve cents a quart, a good cow will return from $250 to $300 per year for her milk. When this is compared with $100 to $150 per cow, where cream is sold, or milk sent to a cheese factory or condensery, we see what a decided money advantage there is in selling milk to customers direct.

But this plan robs the young things on the farm—often the farmer's own children—of needed milk supply, hence many farmers are content with less ready cash in order to have better and more live stock, and consequently richer soil, which, after all, is the basis of good farming.—H. H. D.

Should Cows Be Fed Turnips?

This is an old question about which considerable difference of opinion exists. If my reader is Scotch, he or she will likely answer the question by saying, "Yes," as Scotchmen, turnips, and good farming are three things usually found together on farms in Ontario.

There was a time when butter buyers were not so particular about the flavor of butter as they are at present. It is common to hear women purchasers on city markets, say to farm butter-makers, "Your butter is turnipy," which is sufficient to cause a loss of the sale. Creamerymen object very strongly to "turnipy cream." While it is doubtless true that some careful feeders are able to feed quite large quantities of turnips to cows giving milk, without causing any serious trouble, there is always danger, which can best be avoided by not feeding these to milking cows. If they are grown on the dairy farm they are best fed to dry cows, fattening cattle, young stock, pigs, etc. However, if they are fed in the stable where cows are milking, and more especially where the root house opens into the stable and where the turnips are pulped in the stable or in a feed-room adjoining, the odor of the turnips fills the air, which is carried into the milk pail at the time of milking, and thus the milk, cream, and butter become tainted from the stable air, even though the milk cows may not be fed any of the turnips.

The safest plan is not to grow turnips on a dairy farm. Grow mangels, or sugar beets, and corn for silage. These crops will give as good returns as turnips, are no more expensive to grow, and are much safer.

"Safety First" is a good motto on a dairy farm.—H. H. D.

How to Pack Butter for Keeping.

The first point to observe in the packing of butter, in order to have it keep well for winter use, is to have good butter. The best butter for packing is usually made in the months of June and September. It is preferably made from comparatively sweet cream which has been pasteurized. However, on the farm pasteurization is not commonly followed, hence the butter should be made when the weather is comparatively cool, and the cream should be churned before it becomes very sour. In fact, the sweeter the cream the more likely it is to produce good keeping quality in the butter, so long as there is sufficient acid on the cream to give good churning results.

The cream should be churned in the usual way, except that the butter may be washed once with brine, which is made by dissolving salt in water, instead of using water at both washings. Salt at the usual rate, but not over one ounce of salt per pound of butter, because salt does not preserve butter, as is commonly supposed, except in a minor degree for unpasteurized cream butter. It is a mistake, however, to add so much salt that the fine flavor of the butter is covered up.

Having worked the butter as usual, pack it firmly into crocks, tubs or boxes. If unparaffined wooden packages are used, these should be soaked several days in salt water to prevent "woody" flavor in the butter. A better plan is to coat the inside of the tub or box with hot wax, then line with heavy parchment paper, before packing the butter. Glazed crocks which are clean need no lining.

When the package is full, preferably all from one churning, smooth the top of the butter, cover with parchment paper or a clean cotton cloth, then tie heavy brown paper over the top and place in a cool cellar, or in cold-storage. Sometimes a salt paste is put on top of the cloth or paper, and this is kept moist by sprinkling on water from time to time. This excludes the air and helps to keep the butter.

We recommend packing the butter in solid form which is to be kept for some time, rather than holding it in prints, even though these may be submerged in brine.—H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

Story of a Famous Quack Who Captured All London By His "Marvellous Cures"

It would be difficult indeed to find a stranger case of humbugging than the astonishing career of St. John Long, sign painter's lad, artist and quack.

Years ago, in a poor house in Mallow, County Cork, Ireland, was born plain John Long, the second son of an unsuccessful house painter, jack of all trades, and general ne'er-do-well of the little town.

Wandering about the country with his father, now doing a bit of painting, now taking a hand at any other job that came along, the lad came in course of time to Newcastle, in Limerick.

Here, when he was eighteen, some clever knack in touching up a sign attracted the attention of a wealthy bystander, who, interesting others in the clever young decorator, sent him to Dublin to study designing.

At Dublin the young man learnt his profession quickly, and returning in a couple of years to Limerick, set out to establish himself as a drawing master. While in Dublin he had met medical students no cleverer than himself, and had picked up a smattering of their knowledge. Their work seemed easy; their prospects far above his own. What was to prevent him taking up their trade, and once more changing his living for the better?

Accordingly, John Long disappeared from little Limerick, and as Mr. St. John Long — St. John, which sounded aristocratic, was taken from his mother's maiden name—set up his plate in Fitzroy Square, London, as a consulting physician, certainly without any qualification, but with an unbounded confidence in himself.

To begin with he announced, as publicly as his savings would permit, that the entire medical profession—hide-bound by the ties of medical etiquette— were treating their patients improperly, and that his newly-discovered cure for consumption and rheumatism would work miracles where the old-fashioned and out-of-date doctors had failed.

His manners were perfect; he did not say that real doctors were fools, but only that he himself was in possession of the only treatment that would work a cure.

His process was a secret one; he had not, he said, taken his degree, because by so doing he would have to share it with the whole profession. He could understand that the doctors of London didn't relish an outsider's competition. He was sorry, but so intelligent a patient as the one he happened to be talking to would surely realise his position.

Which they always did! And within a very few months Fitzroy Square was blocked by the carriages of the wealthy, waiting to interview the distinguished physician.

His "cures" were certainly marvellous; he would take off his coat and massage the patient's chest or back with his "secret preparation," a drop of some corrosive liniment.

When the patient felt the burning, Long assured him—or generally her—with a wealth of learned language, that the ailment was "working out." And as half the fashionable world only imagined that there was anything wrong with them, the delighted invalid was soon driving away, minus ten guineas and a little skin rubbed off by friction, but full of the praises of the wonderful doctor.

By and by St. John was able to move into Harley street itself, where he was soon making the then enormous income of £12,000 a year.

Naturally, his success was not welcomed by the doctors, one of whom wrote openly attacking his morals, and pointing to his astonishing familiarity with half the "doting peeresses of London."

St. John saw in that letter a chance for fresh advertisement, and took it in an action, where he was awarded £100 damages. Not—as the judge was careful to point out—for injury to his "professional character," since he had none, but for aspersions on his private morals.

Success on such lines, however, has a way of running out, and St. John's end was not far off.

One lady, suffering from no ailment whatsoever, insisted that the good doctor should go on rubbing, with the result that the corrosive ointment set up ulceration from which she died.

Her husband, not having the feminine faith in unqualified quacks, called in two doctors of repute to certify as to the cause of death, and the next thing was that St. John found himself in the dock on a charge of manslaughter.

The doctors said that St. John was an ignorant quack; the quack said that the case was "got up" by professional jealousy. The jury disagreed, and at a second trial the law itself broke down owing to a flaw in the wording of the pleading.

In the end St. John left the court on payment of a fine of £250. To him a very paltry sum.

His rich friends rallied round the "martyr," and he immediately resumed his practice. But a couple of months later he was once more to take his stand again in the dock on a precisely similar charge.

Again he got off, largely because there was nothing definite with which to charge him. He had not been "negligent"; certainly he hadn't understood his business, but if women chose to go to such a man that was their fault. And the case had to be dismissed.

Two trials in three months, however, rather shook the confidence of even his staunchest friends, and from that day St. John began to go down hill. A couple of years later he died almost forgotten, and, oddly enough, of the very consumption which he had formerly professed to cure.

Mary's Dream Comes True

By DORA MOLLAN.

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It happened in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and twenty, that a business depression spread over the land. Caused by a word of three letters—though a certain often quoted general of Civil war fame preferred to spell it with four—its consequences could not be enumerated were all the letters of the alphabet utilized in every possible combination.

But to quote just two.

John Smith, who, with the help of a friendly pull, had climbed into a snug little $75 berth in that fairy-land called filmland soon after his discharge from the service, found himself gently but none the less firmly kicked out with the cushion of an extra week's pay to ease the jolt. Deciding that sixty a week might have to do while the depression lasted, John ended by accepting forty—and being mightly glad to get it.

Mary Brown was the other victim in whom we are interested. Mary found herself unceremoniously shoved off the $35 rung of the salary ladder and with difficulty caught on to the one numbered 25. But Mary was a sunny-souled person with a liking for budgets. She set aside little sums for this and for that and kept track of them after her own fashion.

So it did not take weeks of trying on Mary's part to make $25 do the work of $35—in vain. She moved at once to a cheaper neighborhood and a cheaper room. Mary could no more resist making a home of any place where she happened to hang her hat than a bird can withstand building a nest in the spring. So it was a "light housekeeping" room, of course, and it cost Mary a sum which her budget instinct told her was out of all proportion to her income, but if one must have a home in these days of profiteering pirates, why one must pay the price.

John Smith, on the other hand, came down by stages. Being by inclination a stranger to personal accounts and by nature an optimist, he gave up his two rooms at $75 a month for one at $50 and considered his reorganization on a smaller capital completed. Of course, John had it to do over again; and finding himself one Thursday with a 50-cent piece to last till Saturday convinced him of that. So it happened that he took the six-dollar non-housekeeping room next to Mary's some three weeks after she had moved in.

They had been a busy three weeks for Mary. For after business hours she had arranged and rearranged her few lares and penates, made over her curtains to fit the windows and designed and carried out various camouflages which transformed her own room into four with imaginary chalk marks in lieu of walls.

Mary arose promptly every morning at six, prepared herself a dainty breakfast, a neatly wrapped-in-the-wax-paper lunch for the mid-day repast and set her home in order for the day. At night she hastened back carrying bags of various sizes. From their contents she concocted meals which no hundred-a-week chef could improve upon were he given the same materials to work with. If Mary sometimes wished that she might experiment with twice the quantity of foodstuffs and, perhaps, receive a compliment, verbal or otherwise, upon her culinary skill from someone who might just naturally belong on the opposite side of the little table—well, it would only go to show that she was the very human, normal sort of girl she looked to be.

As for John Smith, he ate in restaurants. Twenty per week, John had decided, would cover meals, but it didn't. And, at that, he was indifferently well fed. There was a door between Mary's room and John's, a typical, between-occupied-rooms rooming house door, locked on both sides and all the crevices stuffed with denim or something. Whatever it was, it did not keep out delicious odors of boiling coffee and broiling chops. To John these aromas seemed a sort of intangible, and in the end disappointing, cocktail, creating an appetite which restaurant meals could not satisfy.

Of course John and Mary met occasionally as they passed in and out, and, of course, they took a healthy interest in each other, for they were young. "I'd like that girl; she's the sort good pals are made of," John confided to his pipe. He allowed himself to dream a bit before his sober judgment made an answer, "On forty per? You poor nut!"

Then came a day when it rained, rained, rained. John came home rather wet, and after changing decided that he would not go out again in such a downpour, even if he starved. So he sat down with a magazine, thinking, perhaps, to substitute "food for thought" for the more material variety.

By chance he opened to the advertisements. So it happened that the first thing his eye lit upon was a triumph of realism in art, a steaming juicy steak, over which a white jacketed chef was in the act of pouring somebody's sauce. Simultaneously, through the invisible chinks in the connecting door, stole a palate-tickling aroma. It might have emanated from the picture itself! John got as far as jerking his still dripping raincoat from the hook where he had hung it to dry. The wind blew against the window with increased violence. As he hesitated there came a short, sharp scream from the other side of the door. Something had gone wrong in there, that was sure!

John ran from his room and out through the hall. With his hand on the knob of the girl's door he called, "Anything the matter? Can I be of any help?"

"Oh!" came a distressed voice, "my lovely steak! It's on fire!"

John pushed open the door and in a second took in the situation. Mary Brown stood gazing helplessly at a miniature gas stove, whose internal regions, like a latent volcano, sizzled and hissed. Black smoke poured from an opening. "Did you turn off the gas?" John asked, and in the same breath, "Give me a holder and a fork! Have a platter ready!"

It was the work of a second. The steak, after all, was only slightly scorched at the edges, and after rescuing it from the fire which steamed up and down slammed the oven door to, remarking that the grease on the little tray under the broiler would soon burn itself out and that meanwhile he had better open a window to clear the room of smoke.

The rain had ceased with an abruptness commensurate with its intensity. The air was soft with the promise of spring. A black cloud moved a fraction of an inch and revealed a silver crescent against a background of blue.

And it followed as naturally as the clearing after the storm that Mary should ask John to stay and share the steak which he had snatched from the burning, and that she should receive that compliment upon her culinary skill of which she had dreamed.

It was as inevitable as spring after winter that John Smith should experience that queer sensation of having known Mary always, and that in the intoxication of her presence and a satisfying meal he should tell her so. And as old as the young crescent moon was the thought which filled John's last waking moments that night. "They say two can live as cheaply as one—"

But Mary, after the departure of her guest, opened the door of the little gas oven gingerly and peered in. "I might have set the house on fire," she reflected, "but, anyway, I'm glad I did it!"

RHEUMATISM

Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules have become the Standard Remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuritis and Lumbago. Thousands have been restored to health through T.R.C.'s. If you suffer, get a box at your Druggist's to-day. Don't let pain spoil the best years of your life.

THE Standard Remedy T.R.C.'s

Sold by Rierdon's Drug Store

Butter Wrappers, printed and plain at The Review.

Bishop Tells Good Story.

The Rt. Rev. Russell Wakefield, the virile, human and humorous Bishop of Birmingham, is a first-rate raconteur.

One of his latest stories concerns two men who were discussing a mutual acquaintance. The first man was full of praise. "Smart chap, that, and a nice fellow to boot."

The second man had just received evidence of the smartness in question, and was still sore about it.

"You're quite right," he said. "He would be a nice fellow to boot!"

The lord bishop is himself "a smart chap" judging by his academic and public record. He is one of the few Englishmen who have spent any considerable portion of their school days in France. He has been lecturer in many institutions and president of many societies.

Born in County Wicklow, the son of a J.P., the bishop was educated at Tonbridge School, the Lycee Bonaparte of Paris and Bonn University, Germany, taking also a degree at Oxford. After parish work he became Dean of Norwich. Twice he was mayor of Marylebone. Now he is president of the Christian Counter Communist Society, which indicates that, although he is a Liberal, he is not a Red.

A Battle of Trains.

People whose experience of electrified railway lines is limited to suburban tracks may regard electric haulage as slower than steam.

The highest speed ever attained on a railway—131 miles an hour—was made by an electric locomotive in 1903. The conditions certainly were abnormal, as a special track had been prepared; but, generally speaking, a high-powered electric engine should be able to travel at a speed of sixty miles an hour.

A unique contest between steam and electric engines was carried out some time ago. Two powerful modern steam engines of the class used for hauling express trains were linked togcther and pitted in a pushing match against a single electric locomotive designed for service on an American railroad.

The electric pusher was driven backwards for some distance, but when current was switched into its motors the steam engines were gradually brought to a stop and then made a retreat with throttles still open.

Injured by Strain.

As a result of a physical examination of regular army officers recently army surgeons have found clear evidence of physical deterioration caused by strain incident to the prosecution of the world war. A large percentage of the officers show either excessive high or abnormal low blood pressure.

Fast Trains.

The fastest trains in the world are two on the Great Western Railway, in Britain, which at certain stages of their journeys travel at a speed of 78.5 miles per hour.

Wireless Inventions.

Two new inventions are a wireless receiving station in a match-box, and a wireless receiver that can be worn like a finger-ring, with an umbrella as aerial.

All kinds of Job Printing. Orders promptly executed. The Review.

MYSTERY IN ANCIENT TOOLS

Ingenious Explanation as to Why Iron Implements Should Have Been Coated With Brone.

The National Museum of Wales possesses an interesting show case containing a collection of tools and weapons made in Britain at a time when Britain, owing to her vested interests in copper and tin, was still using bronze, though iron was already known on the Continent. In this collection of implements some are pure bronze, some are of iron coated with bronze, and all are of the same patterns as the bronze implements in current use in Britain at the time.

Mr. O. G. S. Crawford offers the interesting explanation that there was one enterprising merchant of radical tendencies who could make tools of iron but was unable to sell them to his conservative customers, so, making his wares exactly like in shape those in general use, he dipped them in molten bronze, and mixing up the counterfeits with genuine articles of solid bronze he started on a journey to dispose of them, but met with a mishap and dropped his whole bagful into a lake. Owing to his loss the goods were never dispersed but were preserved for us just as he left them. The explanation is a possible and an ingenious one but surely not the only one imaginable.—Exchange.

Seals on Documents.

In the early ages, when hardly any one knew how to read or write, it was the custom for people to affix their seal to a document to make it official and legal. Affixing their seals, in those days, took the place that a signature does now. Even now the great seal is attached to all British royal proclamations and ordinances; and without it they would not become law or be considered to have the king's authority. The words "Given under our seal" occur in all of them. That is the reason why James II. of England, when fleeing from London on being dethroned, threw the great seal into the Thames. He thought the new king would not be able to make any fresh laws until a new seal had been provided; but a fisherman fished the seal up in his net a day or two later and so no harm was done. The popes of Rome used to seal their decrees in lead instead of wax, which gained for them the name of papal bulls, from bulla, lead. The first English king to use a seal was Edward the Confessor.

The Hague.

The Hague has a population of 360,000. It is located in southern Holland, and is the seat of the Dutch Government. It is a fashionable and handsome city with fine streets and avenues and attractive squares. A seaside resort is located only a short distance from the capital. Many treaties have been signed at The Hague. Among these were the treaty of the triple alliance signed by England, Sweden and the Netherlands; of the triple alliance in 1717 by France, England and Holland; the treaty of peace between Holland and France in 1795. The Hague tribunal was established in 1899 by twenty-four powers to facilitate international arbitration.

Dark-haired people are more subject to insanity than the fair-haired.

COMPLETELY FREE OF CONSTIPATION

Tried for Years to Find Relief

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" GAVE IT

Chronic Constipation or insufficient action of the bowels, is one of the great causes of disease. Some authorities even claim that Constipation cannot be permanently corrected. This is a great mistake, because here is the proof that constipation can be cured and the bowels made to act regularly and naturally.

YARMOUTH, N.S.

"For years, I was troubled with Constipation, and had to take laxatives and purgatives all the time. If I neglected to take these, the bowels would refuse to do their work.

About two years ago, *a friend advised me to try "Fruit-a-tives"*, which I did. The first box helped me so much that I obtained further supplies of the remedy and continued the treatment. After using about eight boxes, my bowels were able to perform their particular function without aid.

The relief in my case has been lasting, as up to date, I have never had any further trouble. I can recommend "Fruit-a-tives" to all suffering as I did and I am sure they will derive equal benefit".

A. W. FRANKLIN.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c., or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

Got His Money's Worth.

Fresh from his recent visit to America, Sir Squire Bancroft told a good story he heard at a dinner presided over by Mayor Hylan, of New York, at which a number of theatrical people were present.

"The Irish are a witty people," said Mr. Hylan. "Once Beerbohm Tree was playing in Dublin. As he hurried to the theatre in the evening of his arrival a ragged Dubliner held him up.

"'Shure, Mr. Three,' the Dubliner said—Tree hadn't yet been knighted—'shure, now, give us a tip for luck.'

"So Tree, to get rid of the fellow, gave him a shilling, but he looked at it askance.

"'Shure, Mr. Three, dear,' he said, 'it was fower shillin' I was expectin'.'

"'Four! Why four?' said Tree, impatiently.

"'Well,' said the Dubliner, 'when Hinnery Irvin' was here last week he gave me two shillin', and shure you're twice as good an actor as him—in yer own estimation,' he shouted derisively after Tree's back, for the actor, with an angry snort, had turned and hurried off."

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Are invited to make this store your headquarters during the Fair. Parcels and wraps will be cared for.

We have an up-to-date line of Footwear, Travelling Goods and Men's Wear. Our aim is to give Service with every Sale.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

I AM PREPARED TO DO

All Kinds of Watch Repairing

at Greatly Reduced Prices

Having had 30 years of practical knowledge at the bench, I am prepared to satisfy you as to good workmanship. I have a number of

Model C Valet Autostrop Razors

On hand at **$1.00** Complete

COME AND SEE THEM

THOS. TUCKER, WATCHMAKER and JEWELER

Harness Bargains

Six sets of Single Driving Harness, second-hand, and two sets of Work Harness to be sold at a bargain price for cash.

Try a can of FLY-AWAY for spraying your cattle and horses for flies, etc. Agent for Renfrew Separators, Scales and Engines. Get our prices and terms. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. J. KILPATRICK

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The Chinese Doctor

Exide MADE IN CANADA **BATTERIES**

In China, doctors are paid so long as their patients keep well. That is a mighty good theory for batteries as well as human beings. Regular inspection and testing by our service department will aid you in keeping your battery in a healthy condition.

We will keep the old battery going as long as possible, no matter what make, but when a new one is needed we recommend the long-life Exide.

W. L. SMITH

MADOC, ONTARIO

BY-LAW NO. 372

To raise by way of loan $12,000. upon the credit of the Municipality of the village of Madoc.

WHEREAS there is established in the village of Madoc a High School under the Jurisdiction of the Council of the village of Madoc, and

WHEREAS the Department of Education for the Province of Ontario has issued instructions to the High School Board of the Village of Madoc that the ventilation and heating systems of the school be changed, that the closets at present in use in the building be taken out and a proper system installed to replace same together with certain other minor changes and repairs in order that the building may conform to the regulations and requirements pertaining to High Schools for the Province of Ontario, and

WHEREAS the High School Board of Madoc village did on the 10th day of June 1922 make application in writing to the Municipal Council of the village of Madoc asking for the issue of debentures to the amount of $12,000, principal, covering a period of twenty years in order to pay for the necessary alterations and repairs, and

WHEREAS it is deemed necessary and expedient to issue debentures of the Corporation of the village of Madoc for the purpose aforesaid, and

WHEREAS it is desirable to issue the said debentures at one time and to make the principal of said debt repayable by yearly sums during the period of 20 years being the currency of said debentures, said yearly sums being of such respective amounts that the aggregate amount payable in each year for principal and interest in respect of said debt shall be as nearly as possible equal to the amount so payable in each of the other Nineteen years of said period, and

WHEREAS the amount that will be required by the Municipal Act to be raised annually during the said period of twenty years by special rate for paying the said sum and interest will be the sum of $1046.21 and

WHEREAS the whole amount of the rateable property of the village of Madoc, accordingly to the last revised assessment roll is $350,925, and

WHEREAS the amount of existing debenture debt of the said Municipality is $8282. and no principal and interest is in arrears,

THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the corporation of the village of Madoc hereby enacts as follows,-

1 That it shall be lawful for the said village of Madoc, for the purpose aforesaid to borrow the said sum of $12,000, and to issue debentures of the said Municipality to the amount of $12,000 at the rate of six per cent per annum, said sums to be paid in twenty equal annual instalments of $1046.21, said payments of $1046.21 being the instalment necessary to pay the principal and interest as aforesaid accruing due on said debt.

2. It shall be lawful for the Reeve of said Municipality and he is hereby authorized and instructed to issue twenty debentures for the sum of $1046.21 each payable respectively in 1, 2, 3, 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 years, each of said debentures to be signed by the Reeve and countersigned by the Treasurer and the Clerk shall attach thereto the Corporation seal of the village of Madoc.

3 The said debenture or debentures shall be payable in 1, 2, 3, 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 years from the date hereinafter mentioned for this by-law to take effect, upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the village of Madoc.

4. For the purpose of paying the amount of principal and interest to be secured by the said debentures, the sum of $1046.21 shall be raised annually by special rate to be levied and collected upon and from all the assessed property in the said Municipality, in each year until the said debt, interest and principal, be fully and completely paid.

5 This by-law shall come into operation and be of full force and effect on and after the 15th day of December 1922.

Passed in open council, signed sealed and numbered 372.

Council Chambers, Madoc July 14 1922.

Alex S. Cochran, Clerk — Joseph Burns, Reeve

FRED HAM

GENERAL MASON

Belleville Road MADOC P. O. Box 90

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR HIDES, FURS, EGGS AND WOOL

SAM LAPAM

January's Two-Faced Child

By BARBARA KERR

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When Net Black, Lorna Dean and Janice Brierly were curled up on Janice's bed, pencils in hand, there was something doing and bound to come to light sooner or later. It was so since they were in pigtails.

"It's my turn, and I'll make it a birthday party, but January is so difficult. Why did mother name me Janice, after that two-faced old heathen god?"

"Gift of prophecy, I suppose," said Lorna.

"Aha! An idea! We'll have a Janus party and prophesy in large chunks for the crowd. Make the list 22, Lorna, and we'll fix up their fortunes. They'll be grateful," and Janice laughed mischievously. "We'll have a regular Janus sitting on his throne—you two will be it—and the boys can pay their money to one face and get their fortunes from the other."

Enthusiastically they began to work it out. Lorna and Net would sit back on a throne, a huge wig covering their heads to make them seem one, while under the throne a small girl would pass out the written fortune to Net, who would hand them to the parties as names were called by Janice, in introducing them to her godfather. Buddy Dan would help outside the door, as the throne room was to be in the billiard hall.

"Do they have to be in rhyme?" groaned Lorna. "I've a flat tire already. That romantic meeting—Jan and Professor Pen that rainy day—it starts off blithely:

"When corn leaves rustle adown the lane
You'll meet your fate in a summer rain—"

"Pretty, ornate, Lorna," said Net. "Let me fix it, adding:

"'She accepts the shelter of your umbrella
You can't escape, you are her fellah.'"

Janice blushed. "No fair, girls, that's too personal," but they shrieked so with laughter that it had to stand.

"What's Jan chuckling over?"

"Reading your fortune from left to right
You're a man of wisdom, worth and might.
But reading from right to left,
You surely seem of sense bereft—"

"That's Jimmie's, we'll seat him between me and Nell on his right. He's a simp or he'd have married her long ago; she's crazy about him."

"When any one goes dippy over me, I'll snap 'em up—believe me."

This is Peggy's, she says there is just one grand passion. "When fate knocks at your door, the package will contain a widower. Take it or leave it," read Net.

"Listen! How's this for the new minister?

"Before you enter matrimony
Be sure you've the price of alimony.
A promise is made—like pie-crust broken;
You're a fickle lad. Janus has spoken."

"But he won't come," argued Lorna and Net. "Surely! This'll be a pre-lenten offering, that'll fix it," replied Janice.

"What you mean offering," scorned Net. "Your doggerel?"

"The money the boys pay for their fortunes," smiled Janice. "Girls' fortunes aren't worth real money, so they needn't pay."

"I'm an enfranchised citizen and shall pay as my star-spangled American right," declared Lorna, grandiloquently. Hear this:

"Take a new deck of cards, shuffle, deal yourself 12, if you get either the queen of hearts or diamonds you will marry a red-headed girl. When shall I say? In a year?"

"Oh, no, say as soon as she overtakes you. You know Jeff is mad about Blondy," giggled Net.

Janice spoke a bit seriously. "They wouldn't get angry over this nonsense, would they?"

"Been thinking about that," admitted Net. "Let's do this: Draw up an oath of allegiance to James, oldest of potentates, as Longfellow says. Make them all sign and then they can't go back on his decree."

"My dear, you've got sense for one whose hair looks like yours," commended Janice, as Net's last hairpin went sailing through the air.

"How's this for Banker Brown? Won't he love it?

"'You are a poor lad,
And your fortune is bad;
If you ever do well, it's a wonder.
But you shouldn't the nation plunder.'

"But I've been thinking," continued Lorna, "that I'll not trust my fortune to this crowd. You're accurate and all that, but you're so cold-blooded and crass. I want mystery and dark-o'-the-moon business in mine."

"Trust me for that. Love and dark-o'-the-moon is Black's best feature work. I'll write Janice's, too."

"Never mind, Nettie. I'm hostess."

"Not on your life, shrieked two girls in unison. "You don't miss getting up in your place at table and reading your fortune off just like the rest of us."

So when at supper it became Janice's turn she tore open her envelope, stood up and began:

"Janice is January's child—
Two-faced, like her heathen godfather—"

She stopped, blushed, hesitated.

"Aw, that's all right, sis," said Dan, taking it from her hand. "I can spell—

"'Janice is January's child,
Two-faced like her heathen godfather;
She pretends to like a chap that's wild,
But is dead in love with the other.'

"Mu'um," mused Dan. "Is my buddy-in-law present?"

"I say, Jan," demanded Jimmie, "am I the wild man from Borneo?" amid peals of laughter from the girls over Janice's confusion.

Janice knew if she looked up that she would meet the serious eyes of Professor Penrose, who had already read his fortune.

Net generously rescued her, calling for Lorna's fortune. Lorna picked it up gingerly, looking threateningly at Net:

"You're a sweet young thing, your middle name's Doone,
You'll meet your fate in the dark o'-the-moon;
If you meet your fate in broad daylight
One or the other would die of fright."

The minister took the edge off for a minute. "I guess I'm about the last one, and I beg to say that I do appreciate immensely meeting so intimately so many of my flock." He was tearing open his envelope while he talked, then he sensed the lines and laughed. "And dark-o'-the-moon or not, I'm not easily frightened;" and he read it through with such evident enjoyment and witty comment that he was voted a good sport.

When they adjourned from the table to the billiard room for a little dance before breaking up, Professor Pen, as Net said afterward, "brazenly sought out Janice and claimed the first dance."

"Now if I could only qualify as 'the other' I'd not care who the 'wild chap' was," he whispered as he looked down into Janice's blushing face.

"Faint heart," laughed Janice. "But we'll talk of that another time," she pleaded. He agreed, but declared that he would see her father next day and ask him if the Penrose umbrella would hereafter be welcome in the Brierly umbrella stand.

ORIGIN OF COATS OF ARMS

Were Necessary as a Symbol When Reading Was Practically an Unknown Accomplishment.

The idea of coats of arms, by which old families are distinguished, originated in the time when each section of a country was controlled by a chief or lord, who was in a sense responsible for all the people in the territory. They fought for him in battle, and he protected them and assumed responsibility of providing them with food and shelter. During attacks by the enemy the people gathered within the walls of the castle with him and defended it.

Sometimes the fight was in the open, and a number of chiefs and their people made common warfare on others. The lords led their people in battle in those days. As the common soldier could not read, each leader carried a banner on which various designs and figures were painted. People could understand pictures before they could read. These designs included figures of the lion, lily, dragon or any other design picked out by the lord. Often the design for the banner was selected because of some incident in the history of the family. The banner enabled the common soldier to keep near his chief. For the same reasons the design was put on the outside garments so that the soldier would know when he met someone of a superior rank, and in that way the leader became the representative of the particular sign or crest.

The practice of displaying the family coat of arms or crest today is preserved by some families as a mark of their descent from one of the lords or chiefs who were the little kings of their day.

Before Matches Were Common.

In medieval days a watch was a king's proudest possession. Each watch was then a masterpiece, and its maker put his name on it just as Rembrandt signed a painting, or Michael Angelo marked a statue. Watches were gifts which were sure to obtain royal favor.

Watchmaking was a mystery, and the secrets of the trade were jealously guarded. No ordinary person could gain admittance to the hall in which the men worked; none could enter without the distinguished livery of a master workman. Because of the pride of the workers in their craft the work was very slow, but it resulted in the production of perfect timepieces. If a watch came below the standard of the guild a penalty was imposed on its maker.

The Top Was Wise.

One of the marines had been detailed for some police work by the first sergeant of a company at League island, Philadelphia.

"Why do you pick on me, sergeant?" he protested. "I haven't done anything."

"That's all right," replied the sergeant. "I'm not giving you police work for what you've done, but for what you're going to do some time when I don't catch you."—The Leatherneck.

A Find.

"You are not like other girls."

"You are deceiving yourself, Mr. Flubdub. I don't want to sail under false colors."

"No, you are not like other girls," he continued firmly. "You don't seem to think I'm an utter mutt."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Dutch French Bulbs

For bedding and potting indoors. Beautiful colors. Easy to grow. Please send for our price list.

C. E. Bishop & Son

Seedsmen Belleville, Ont.

Prince Edward County Farms

A satisfied customer is our best advertisement. Ask those who have dealt with us for references. And don't forget we have the farm you want.

Write or call on

KELLY & HUDGIN,
Picton, Ontario.

MONTGOMERY'S CATALOGUES NOW READY

Farms ranging in acreage from 2 acres to 400 acres. Also **Several Summer Cottages, Garages and Stores** or any kind of business.

Write now for Catalogues. Address

NORMAN MONTGOMERY

Auctioneer BRIGHTON

Box 180 Phone 101

FARM FOR SALE

200 acres more or less, limestone clay and loam soil, county of Prince Edward, suitable for Stock, Grain and Hay growing; never failing water supply, without pumping. 625 young apple trees (3 winter varieties) coming into bearing. Rural Mail Service, Bell Telephone connection, convenient to school and Church, about ½ mile from R. R. Station, good buildings and well fenced; high state of cultivation, free from foul seeds, very desirable locality to live in. Will sell as a going concern, with or without furnishings, clear title, immediate possession if desired. F. S. Anderson, 209 John St., or 42 Bridge St., Belleville, Ont. 37tf

WOOD LOT FOR SALE

144 acre wood lot for sale, being lot 29, concession 7, Madoc Township one mile from Bannockburn Station. This lot is heavily timbered. For further particulars apply to T. A Lewis, 211 Arlington Ave., Toronto. 38-41

FOR SALE

9 room brick house with furnace and bath, also barn.

Apply to
Mrs. Bruce Miller.

Phone 109

FOR SALE

At once one bicycle nearly new,
Apply at,
REVIEW OFFICE,

FOR SALE

A boathouse at Moira Lake, suitable for a couple of boys for camping purposes. Will be sold for the price of the lumber in it.

Apply at once to the Review.

TAX SALE NOTICE

The list of Lands for sale for taxes in the County of Hastings has been advertised in the Ontario Gazette on the 22nd and 29th days of July and the 5th and 12th days of August 1922 and in default of the payment of taxes and costs the lands will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M.

Tuesday, October 24th, 1922

at the Court House in the City of Belleville. Copies of the lists of lands can be had on application to my office Shire Hall Belleville after August 21st.

B. Mallory
County Treasurer.

Belleville July 18th 1922. 29-4(

SURROGATE COURT

Notice to Creditors of Estate of Sarah E. Burrell, late of the Township of Madoc in the County of Hastings, Widow, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in that behalf that all persons having claims against the estate of the said Sarah E. Burrell, late of the Township of Madoc, Widow, deceased, who died on or about the Thirteenth day of August, 1922, at the said Township of Madoc, are requested to deliver to the undersigned solicitor of John O'Rorke, Executor of the Estate, full particulars in writing of their claims duly verified by affidavit on or before the Seventeenth day of October, *1922*, after which last mentioned date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the Estate among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to such claims as have been properly filed.

Dated at Madoc this *12*th day of September, A. D. *1922*.

JOHN O'RORKE, Executor. D. E. K. STEWART, Solicitor for Executor

37 40

McIntosh Bros.

Every lady loves a bargain, and the same with most of men. We invite you to inspect our new Fall lines and be convinced that this is

THE BARGAIN STORE

Quick Service.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

McIntosh Bros.

MILNE'S
SPECIAL THIS WEEK

FIBRE SILK SWEATERS
Regular $3.75, for
$1.95

WHITE VOILE BLOUSES
Up to $2.50, for
95c

BLACK WORSTED HOSE
Worth $1.00, for
50c

COLORED UNDERSKIRTS
Regular $1.50, for
$1.15

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE LIMITED
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO
(55th Year)

This College has an international reputation for reliability and efficiency. Students have come from all over Canada, the United States, Newfoundland, Bermuda, the West Indies and South America. They are attracted by our high standards and the success of our graduates.
Write for free prospectus. I. L. MOORE, Principal

Butter Wrappers Printed or Plain at the Review Office

Local and Personal

Mrs. Philips, of Toronto, was visiting Mrs. P. Embury last week.

Mr. Joe Christie, of Toronto, is the guest of his parents this week.

Mr. Slaght of of the Dominion Bank staff, has been moved to Chatham, Bank.

Mr. [illegible] Vandervoort, of Bowmanville is the guest of his daughter, Ge[illegible] Maybee.

The regular meeting of the I. O. D. E. will be held on Monday, Oct. 9th, at 3 p.m.

Mrs. Roy Carleton and little son, of Norham, are visiting at the home of Mr Bassett, sr.

Mrs. G. A[illegible] Black, of To[illegible] spending a few weeks visiting friends in and around Madoc.

The Ladies' Guild of the Anglican Church will hold a sale of home cooking on Saturday Oct. 7th.

Get your printing and developing done at the Ludbrook Studio. You save money and get good results.

A number of hound pups for sale (3 montrs old). Apply to J. C. Moore Madoc R R No. 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, of Clarendon, are visiting at the home of Mr. T. Bailey and other Madoc friends.

Mrs. John Gordon has returned to her home in Stirling after spending the past month in Madoc and Bancroft.

One of our merchants while washing windows in his office on Durham street narrowly escaped falling to the pavement.

The Marmara Herald is taking two weeks holidays, this week and consequently Marmara citizens will be without their popular paper.

Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Ellen, of Toronto, were week end guests at the home of Mr. W. Bailey. Mrs. Allen is staying over for a few weeks

Mr. and Mrs. Armour Reid and two sons, of Belleville, also Master Ivan Tummon, of Trenton, were Saturday guests at the home of Mr. B. Richmond.

The Ben Hokea's Famous Quintette of Toronto, will give a concert, in the armouries, Friday Oct. 13th from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. Admission to concert 25c.

Mr. John Burkitt, has been providing considerable Radio entertainment for our citizens, at Sam Lapam's store, while Sam is celebrating the Jewish New Year in Toronto.

Rumors of War has stirred up interest in the G. W. V. A. and returned men, but from all accounts Britain seems to handle the situation quite well without the assistance of her colonies.

Mr. Ed. Reynolds of Strathroy is spending his vocation renewing acquaintances and visiting friends in Madoc and vicinity. Mr. Reynolds left Madoc in 1913, and settled in Middlesex county near Strathroy. As a farming and fruit country Mr. Reynolds is well pleased with it.

Harts Club meets Tuesday Oct. 10 for re-organization and drawing up a program of entertainment for the coming winter. Everybody invited to join. Fred Feeney President. —Egg Circle meets same place and same time. Everybody welcome.

The G.W.V.A. and Citizens' Club have secured the services of Ben Hokea's Famous Quintette, of Toronto for a dance in the armouries, October 13th at 9.30 p. m.

Get you photos enlarged at The Ludbrook Studio in crayon, water color and pastel. Oval portrait frames always on hand. Our prices are much lower than agents.

St. Peter's Presbyterian Church, Madoc, purpose observing their 48th anniversary with special services on Thanksgiving Sunday Nov. 5th. Rev. A. S. Kerr of St. Andrews Church, Belleville, has been secured as preacher for the day. Plans are underway for a supper and Concert on Thanksgiving night, Monday, Nov. 6. Further announcement later.

You require fall footwear and we desire a share of your business. We have several good lines of boots, shoes and rubbers, and will be very pleased to display these goods to you. The first time you are passing the Ludbrook Shoe Store drop in.

CIDER FOR SALE

I have started up my cider mill and am prepared to take orders for cider. Will also make cider for parties furnishing their own apples.

ALBERT WANNAMAKER
East of cheese factory above Eldorado

Are you coming? We expect you at East Peterborough's Big Exhibition at Norwood on Oct. 10th and 11th.

All preparations are complete for the Biggest and Best Exhibition we have ever held. You will see an exhibit of Live Stock, Farm Produce Ladies' Work and Fine Arts unsurpassed at any other exhibition.

Mothers! Don't miss seeing the Provincial Health Department's Exhibit in the interests of Child Welfare.

Horsemen! Large purses for three Speeding Events and two Team Drawing contests.

Two Bands, The Arlie Marks Scotch Lassies" Pipe Band and Wooler Brass Band Choruses, Folk Dances, and Drills by the Norwood Public School.

Fun and Frolic for all on the Merry Midway, which will be more than double any previous year, including the Canadian Allied Shows carrying Merry-go-round, Shows and numerous concessions.

Come! Popular Admission price Adults 25c. Children 15c. Vehicles 25c. E. Hawthorne, Pres. J. E. Roxburgh Sec. Norwood, Ont.

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT

Master John Wickens returned from Belleville hospital Wednesday and is improving nicely.

Quite a number attended church Sunday, a Rally Day Programme was arranged.

Among the Sunday guests of Mr. Wm. Ashe's were, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pigdon of Madoc, Mr. L. Cooney Moira, Mr. and Mrs. Conley of Madoc, Messrs. A. F. and Jim Hulin, Stirling and Mr. George Perry.

M and Mrs. R. S. Woods took tea with Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Wickens.

Mr. Elisha Ashe attended Coe Hill Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. John McGuire and Patricia spent Sunday at Mr. Wellesley Hollands.

Quite a number from here took in the School fair at Ivanhoe. Saturday.

Mr. I. Emmerson and son spent Wednesday at the former's brother's Mr. Jas. McGuire.

A number from here were at Mr. A. Jones'es barn raising Wednesday afternoon.

Organic Matter Holds Water.

In addition to adding plant food to the soil and improving its texture, organic matter, supplied by green-manure crops, stable manure, or in any other form, adds greatly to the moisture-holding capacity. It has been shown that while 100 pounds of sand can hold only 25 pounds of water and 100 pounds of clay 50 pounds, the same weight of humus or decaying organic matter will hold 190 pounds.

Clay soil containing organic matter is more friable than similar soil without organic matter. When the organic matter is entirely removed the clay remains compact during freezing and thawing. When the organic matter is returned the soil crumbles after freezing, just as the original soil.

Not only do the higher plants grow better in a soil rich in organic matter, but the activities of the soil bacteria are largely dependent on the supply of decaying vegetable matter. These bacteria need food and air. Their food is the dead vegetable matter, which they break down and make available to the higher plants. Most beneficial bacteria use air, and this they find more abundantly in a soil supplied with organic matter than in stiff clays poor in it. In sandy soils there is air enough, but the addition of humus helps to hold moisture and so benefits the bacteria as well as the higher plants.

Tillage Is Principal Task.

Tillage is the main task of the successful gardener, and the amount of work devoted to stirring the soil and destroying the weeds will measure the productivity of the vegetables. At this time the advantage of a wheel hoe will be appreciated, and for gardeners who have vegetable plantings of any extent, this handy tool is almost a necessity. The work is about one-third that of hoeing by hand, and it is done even more efficiently by the wheel hoe than by the old-fashioned hand tool.

Wheel hoes run so easily that a woman can keep a garden in a fine state of cultivation with only a little effort. The wheel hoes have a number of attachments for various purposes, small rake teeth serving to keep the soil stirred after the weeds have been cut down by the hoe blade attachments.

Give Poultry Manure Care.

Poultry manure when properly conserved is a very valuable by-product of poultry raising, but it deteriorates very quickly when stored under unfavorable conditions. Much of the nitrogen is lost in the form of ammonia when poultry manure should be stored under shelter.

A New World's Champion.

A new world's champion for 305-day butter production has been crowned in the State of Minnesota. This is Zella Johanna Rose Ormsby 456,767, owned by H. G. Miller of Northfield.

Specials for This Week

10 dozen Men's Khaki Work Shirts, good weight and good wearing material, sizes 14 to 16 1-2. Extra special while they last

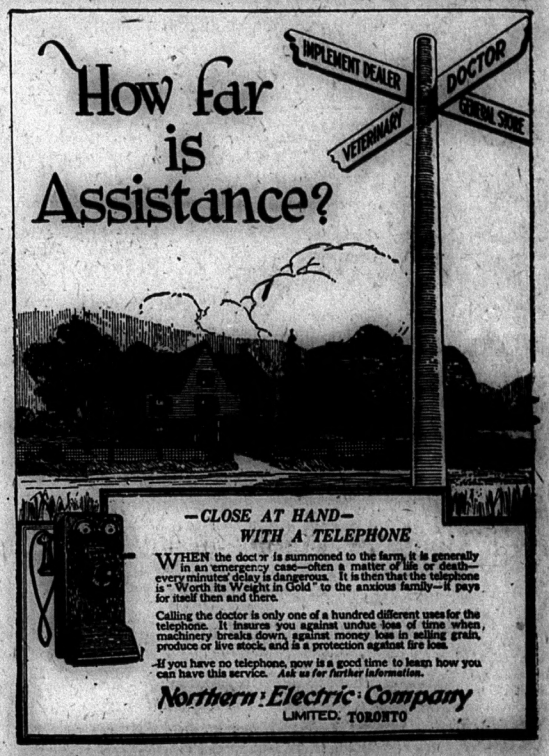
$1.00

15 pairs Men's Fine Mahogany Boots, Goodyear welted, medium high toe, rubber heels, sizes 6 to 9. Extra special

$4.90

Men's Serge Suits We have just put into stock 50 Men's and Young Men's Serge Suits, nice fine twills. Prices **$19.75, $25, $30**

GEORGE WEST



—CLOSE AT HAND— WITH A TELEPHONE

WHEN the doctor is summoned to the farm, it is generally in an emergency case—often a matter of life or death—every minutes' delay is dangerous. It is then that the telephone is "Worth its Weight in Gold" to the anxious family—it pays for itself then and there.

Calling the doctor is only one of a hundred different uses for the telephone. It insures you against undue loss of time when, machinery breaks down, against money loss in selling grain, produce or live stock, and is a protection against fire loss.

If you have no telephone, now is a good time to learn how you can have this service. *Ask us for further information.*

Northern Electric Company
LIMITED. TORONTO

Canal Across Scotland.

The project, which was widely discussed before the war, of cutting a canal across Scotland from the Clyde to the Forth, is again under discussion. The existing small canal will probably be utilized by widening it to take ocean-going craft. The projected canal would cut eighteen hours off the journey by sea from London to Glasgow, and it would put Liverpool, Belfast, and Glasgow in direct touch with Holland, Germany, and Scandinavia.

Bread Fruit.

A tree that flourishes in the South Sea Islands produces fruit which, as a food, resembles very closely a newly-baked loaf. On account of this it is popularly known as the Bread Tree.

The Essential Thing

¶ THERE is just one thing that a watch must do —keep time. It may have a shabby and old-fashioned case, but as long as it is accurate it is valued.

¶ MAYBEE watches, from the lady's dainty model to the boy's sturdy timekeeper, are built to give many years' dependable service.

See our specially priced 16 size Gold Filled Watch.

GEO. F. MAYBEE
Jeweller and Optician
Est. 1896

Stewart and Columbia Phonographs and records

Ticket agent Canadian National Railways.

Notice of Registration of By-Law.

Notice is hereby given that a by-law was passed by the council of the Village of Madoc on the Fourteenth day of July, 1922, providing for the issue of debentures to the amount of $12,000 for the purpose of making repairs on the High School and that such by-law was registered in the registry office of Belleville, in the county of Hastings, on the 22nd of September, 1922. Any motto quash or set aside the same or any part therof must be made within three months after the first publication of this notice, and cannot be made thereafter.

Dated the 23rd day of September, 1922.

A. S. Cockran, Clerk.
3-4 Geo. V. c. 43, Form 24.
38-3mos

We are now booking

RADIO CONCERTS

for Lawn Socials, Etc.

Many people have never heard Radio concerts, and those who intend to hold lawn socials, etc., will do well to investigate.

Our terms are very moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

EMPIRE RADIO SHOP - Madoc

One Never Knows

By R. RAY BAKER.

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As the sun sank toward Pine Peak it spread a broad ribbon of silver across Crystal lake. But not for long did the ribbon dance on the lake, for the sun gathered it up like a train and dropped with a sigh behind the peak. At least it seemed like a sigh from the fiery orb of the day, as though he were tired from his twelve hours of labor, but in truth it was leaves brushed by an evening wind. Amid those same leaves birds rustled restlessly and twittered.

It was a time for lovers to wander along the shore and cast pebbles into the darkening waters and make foolish remarks, or to sit on rustic benches and whisper sweet nonsense.

Two philisophers, a man and a girl, did sit on a rustic bench, but no such foolish remarks or sweet nonsense issued from their lips. They were not there to make love; they were just philosophers and friends. The man had never been in love, he said; the girl had been and was now, but not with her present companion.

They had met—this man and this girl who were not in love—the day she arrived with her mother to spend the summer at Summit hotel, which was a half mile from the rustic bench, perched on a cliff projected out into the lake. Lights were just beginning to shine from some of the windows, or was it the reflection of the disappearing sun's parting rays? No matter, the man and the girl were busy philosophizing and the lights from the windows were subjects that did not call for philosophy.

They were both just out of college, and they knew just how the world ought to be run. They had things in common, for they had taken practically the same course, although in different schools. Both were interested in books and psychology and other things.

But just now was the time to talk of love, and so the girl spoke of it—of her love for another man. These two had become great friends since they met a few weeks ago, and she felt that he was like a brother. So she told him.

"He's a great big, strong, handsome man," she confided. "I saw him first when I attended a baseball game and he was the catcher for our team. I never had been interested in athletics, but one of my girl friends had insisted that I attend a game. I realized the moment I saw him on the field that I was in love with him—he was so big and strong and handsome. I knew he was destined to do great things—and he did. In the last inning he hit a home run that brought in the necessary scores to win for our school.

"The students picked him up and carried him around on their shoulders and cheered for him; and I cheered, too, and was very proud of him. Some time later I met him and he called to see me several times. I felt, somehow, that he loved me, too, but he never spoke of it. If only vacation had not come so soon, and we could have seen more of each other! But he was a senior and he is through with school and is going out to battle the world. Probably we shall never see each other again. Do you think we never shall?"

The other philosopher looked across the lake and shrugged the lean shoulders. He was not big and strong and handsome. Instead, he was small and apparently weak and decidedly not handsome, although to be sure there was something very fascinating about his eyes.

The girl was beautiful with snapping black eyes and raven tresses. These snapping eyes she tured on her companion in an appealing way and she sighed.

"Do you think we ever shall see each other again?" she insisted.

The other philosopher shrugged his shoulders again and said simply:

"One never knows."

It was his favorite expression. Whenever he got beyond his depth in his philosophy, he closed the discussion with "one never knows" and let it go at that. Sometimes it vexed the girl and this was one of the times. She decided it was time to return to the hotel.

They set off along the path. Half way to the hotel the man paused and struck a match, scrutinizing the path. He dropped behind her for a few steps and then caught up with her.

"Why did you do that?" she asked.

"On the way down," he replied, "I noticed several ant hills there. I remembered, and I did not want to step on them—that's all. The ants do no harm, you know; they are industrious and they have brains, and—well, there is no need of crushing them."

They continued on their way and at the hotel they parted. Somehow the girl was not so vexed as she had been.

The next day at dusk when the man started for a walk along that same path the girl called after him and he waited for her.

"I am not going with you," she breathed, excitement in her voice. "But I wanted to tell you that he—he is here. You are right, 'one never knows.' The big, handsome athlete—Fred Handover—is at the hotel. The fates are kind; they sent him here because I am here. We were intended for each other; there can be no other interpretation of the situation, can there?"

The other philosopher shrugged his shoulders and opened his lips, but closed them tightly. Then he congratulated her and while she returned to the hotel he continued his saunter, his head bowed in thought, and if those birds among the leaves were listening they heard him whisper, "One never knows."

Several times after that the now lonely philosopher saw the girl with the great big, handsome man. They played tennis together and they motored and they swam.

One day when a heavy sea was running on the bathing beach the girl and the athlete went swimming alone. Apparently none of the other hotel guests dared to breast the breakers. The girl was full of life and reckless and she got beyond her depth, carried out by the undertow. She called for assistance in a voice filled with panic. She called repeatedly and she screamed. The athlete started after her, but he turned back and reached shallow water, where he stood trembling. The girl went under.

The philosopher abandoned his seat on the hotel veranda and dashed toward the lake. Into the water he ran, clothes, cap, shoes and all. Into the breakers he plunged with long, swift strokes. The others on the veranda gasped as he disappeared in the foam and the athlete trembled more violently. Presently the philosopher emerged from a huge wave, swimming with one arm while the other bore the girl.

That evening, as the sun was dropping toward Pine peak, a man and a girl sat on a rustic bench and watched a silver ribbon dance on Crystal lake.

The girl shuddered.

"To think," she said, "that I would be out there now, a lifeless thing, but for you! To think that my big handsome athlete stood helpless, afraid, while you struggled with the heavy sea to save me!"

"But you love this man, do you not?" said the other philosopher, as he gazed across the lake. "He is big and strong and handsome."

The girl laughed dryly.

"But he is a coward, and that spoils it all. Yesterday while we walked along the path he went out of his way to set his heavy foot on an innocent caterpillar. Today he stood trembling and watching me sink in the undertow. Don't speak to me of love—not with him."

The sun gathered up its curtain and dropped behind the peak, and the leaves rustled in the breeze and the birds twittered.

It was a time for love, and the two philosophers on the rustic bench drew closer to each other. They sat for a long time, until another ribbon of silver crawled across the lake, unfurled by the moon, and they whispered sweet nonsense—or was it nonsense? Certainly it was not philosophy.

The girl stared, and turned her snapping black eyes on the man.

"Who ever would have thought," she sighed, "that you and I ever could—could fall in love?"

The other philosopher shrugged his shoulders.

"One never knows," he observed.

"GOOD OLD DAYS OF GOLF"

Smollett Has Left Accounts of How the Staid Citizens of Edinburgh Amused Themselves.

"Hard by, in the fields called the Links, the citizens of Edinburgh divert themselves at a game called golf, in which they use a curious kind of bats tipped with horn, and small elastic balls of leather, stuffed with feathers, rather less than tennis balls but with a much harder consistence," is a statement found in Smollett's "Humphrey Clinker" (1771). "These they strike with such force and dexterity from one hole to another that they fly an incredible distance. Of this diversion the Scotch are so fond that when the weather will permit you may see a multitude of all ranks, from the senator or justice to the lowest tradesman, mingled together in their shirts, following the balls with the utmost eagerness. Among others I was shown a set of golfers, the youngest of whom was turned fourscore. They had all amused themselves with this pastime for the best part of a century, without having the least alarm from sickness or disgust; and they never went to bed without having each the best part of a gallon of claret in his belly."

The Best Antiseptic.

Sunshine is the housewife's best antiseptic. It is hard for a cold to thrive in a house flooded in sunshine. Even if the members of your household are not at home during sunshiny hours, if they sit at night and sleep in rooms that have been flooded in sunshine and fresh air during the daytime they will reap the benefit. So forget the fact that sunshine fades rugs and hangings and let the sun shine in for all it is worth during those months when the sunshine is none too strong, anyway. Pull up your curtains and shades as high as they will go and let this greatest of antidotes come in.

Few Blind Men Smoke.

"The sense of sight is responsible to a great extent for the fascination in smoking," said the psychologist as he puffed on his cigar. "In fact, the senses of taste and smell come second to sight in deriving enjoyment from a good smoke. The greatest part of the pleasure a man has in smoking is seeing the smoke blow from his mouth and float in the air. I have noted that sightless men seldom smoke. I have asked many sightless men why they did not smoke, and they replied they could not derive much pleasure from it, as they could not see the smoke."

A Postponed Proposal

By JANE OSBORN.

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It had been a dull executives' meeting—seemingly to Rodney Blaine a great waste of time. Mr. Stewart, the president of the concern, was going to Europe and Mr. Stone, of the Chicago office, a sixty-year-old contemporary of Mr. Stewart, was coming to take his place in the New York office. The meeting had been called to make final arrangements—arrangements which it seemed to Rodney could have been made as well without his presence.

But when the six other executives were leaving their places from Mr. Stewart's office Rodney was trying to escape the usual threshold parley, Mr. Stewart stopped him, placed a fatherly hand on the young man's shoulder and asked him to wait.

The others gone, he turned back to his desk, requested Rodney to close the door and then to sit down beside him.

"There is something I want you to do—something simple, but very important," began Mr. Stewart. "I have the greatest respect for Mr. Stone and know that his coming here may be fraught with many inconveniences and anxieties. Now, I'm having the office turned about a little to please him. He rather likes a rocking chair in his office, I don't know whether it is a Chicago custom—never noticed—but I've ordered a couple of them to be put here, and I've had two additional electric fans and—by the way, that reminds me—"

"Of what you wanted me to do?" asked Blaine, somewhat bored by all these considerations for Mr. Stone.

"Only this," Mr. Stewart hesitated and then plunged ahead. "It's about Miss Drew. It would be a trifle difficult for me, you see. She's an excellent young woman, and invaluable. We couldn't get along without her. That's why it will need someone with a great deal of tact. Dear me, we couldn't get along without Miss Drew. You will be tactful, won't you?

"You see," Stewart continued without waiting for a rejoinder, "Miss Drew knows so much about the business, we couldn't possibly have her go. She is to be Mr. Stone's secretary. "I'm used to her, but Miss Drew is, well, rather—"

"Yes," agreed Blaine, calling to view the snapping black eyes and vigorous, waving black hair of Mr. Stewart's secretary. "She is a trifle."

"Quite so. I don't mind it now. Though I must confess she rather upset me at first. And of course, if she becomes really annoyed at any one I imagine she would be a tartar. It is her temperament. We spoil her, here, too. Headstrong, fine looking girls like that usually are spoiled when they have unusual brains, and—"

"You surely don't expect that I can dull the edge of her temper or tame the untameable, do you?"

"Oh, no, no. Just suggest that as Mr. Stone is a stranger, and not very young, nor in exceptionally good health, and possibly a little slow in some respects—for she is especially impatient of slowness—that she might treat him with gentleness. We decided before you got to the meeting that someone would better suggest this to her, and for reasons we decided that you would best be able to do it."

"But I have so little business association with Miss Drew," protested Rodney.

"That is one of the reasons why we thought you could undertake the matter. Then you are young—"

Mr. Stewart paused and a kindly smile came into his eyes. "Really, she is not ill natured. When she has called me down, as it were, I have always deserved it. When I have been playing better golf than business, I feel like a small boy who has been playing hooky. She is the sharp-tongued schoolma'am. Yet I believe she is barely twenty-one. "I don't care how you go about it, Blaine," said Mr. Stewart with an air of finality, "but I depend on you to broach the matter and I know you won't fall down."

This was the hardest assignment that Blaine had ever had in his association with Mr. Stewart. The fact that he always did, and did promptly, what he was asked by his chief, was the cause of his rapid advancement in the firm.

Rodney had never taken much notice of her before, but now he deliberately studied her face and her carriage when she was not looking. He had made up his mind that the only way to go about it was to become friendly with her, to get her confidence and then to make an honest breast of the matter. So Rodney Blaine cultivated Miss Drew's acquaintance. He was unsuccessful in the usual wedge of an invitation to luncheon, so he sought to make the acquaintance of those who knew Miss Drew socially.

He would meet her after working hours and thus show his finesse. Meantime Mr. Stewart had sailed and Mr. Stone had come to take his place—Mr. Stone, who proved to be a blond young giant who accomplished twice as much as Mr. Stewart, albeit he sat in a rocking chair and indulged in three electric fans at once. He had an endless capacity for work, and often when Rodney Blaine left at half-past five he still heard the heavy voice of Mr. Stone dictating to his stenographer behind the closed doors of the executive office. Something, possibly the long hours and the strenuous business methods of Mr. Stone, very decidedly softened the edge of Miss Drew's sharp temper. Her dark eyes snapped less fire now and the wavy black hair that seemed to typify her high-spirited nature seemed to wave more softly to her face. It had almost been forgotten in the office that she had ever had a temper to be dreaded.

Three months had passed and it was the eve of Mr. Stewart's return. Rodney Blaine had done his best. He had never fallen down on an assignment before, and he had not had his little talk with Miss Drew simply because she had never given him an opportunity. Now he was dancing at the same country club, studying Spanish in the same class, even going to the same church—all with the hopes of sometime having the opportunity he had been urged to find.

Rodney Blaine was the first of the firm to see Mr. Stewart after his return home, and after a very brief discussion of business interests, Mr. Stewart brought up the subject that was apparently uppermost in his mind. "Were you successful in giving Miss Drew her little tip off?"

"Not exactly—" began Rodney.

"Heavens, man," interrupted Mr. Stewart, "you don't mean you let her boss Stone around the way she has been bossing me. Don't explain. I was afraid you wouldn't tell her. Of course, Stone wouldn't stand for her tongue. He is not patient as I am. I have felt it all along. No one has mentioned her in my letters. It happened just as I feared. Stone wouldn't stand for her bossiness—and now she's left. Rodney, I'm sorry you let this happen. Miss Drew was one of my greatest business assets."

"But she hasn't left," Blaine explained as soon as he had an opportunity. Then they were interrupted by the overtowering Mr. Stone, and Rodney Blaine was glad of an excuse to withdraw.

Mr. Stone, after hearty greetings had been exchanged, waived all discussion of business. He closed Mr. Stewart's office door and talked in a subdued voice.

"There is something I want to ask you," he said. "I didn't want to write it. But a good share of my happiness depends on the answer you give. Is Rodney Blaine serious in his regards for Miss Drew? He seems to follow her about, always seems to be trying to tell her something. I am more than interested in the girl myself. Frankly, I'd ask her to marry me—"

"Marry you?" gasped Stewart sinking back in his chair. "Marry a girl with a temper like that?"

"The best tempered girl in the world," interposed Mr. Stone. "The point is this: I am a newcomer, I have no right cutting Blaine out if he really loves the girl. If he doesn't, I have hopes of persuading her to become my wife."

"Then she didn't leave?" Mr. Stewart seemed momentarily relieved.

"But what I'm asking you is whether Blaine is in love with her. Why does he dog her around so?"

"I guess I told him to," said Stewart weakly. "But it's all right. He doesn't love her. You needn't worry about that. I'm sorry to have you take her away, but—"

Mr. Stewart never finished the sentence, for Mr. Stone had hurried into Miss Drew's office to deliver the words of a long-postponed proposal, which did not come as a surprise and that did not wait long for an answer.

NOTHING LEFT OF OLD CITY

American Farming Machinery in Wheat Fields Where Once Proud Carthage Flourished.

For the first time in many centuries something modern has appeared on the site of the ancient city of Carthage. There, where once flourished the arts of war and peace, is a vast, lonely plain. Of the streets through which the conquering Hannibal marched in triumph nothing now remains but the shadeless wheat fields. There may, however, be seen the stalking camel plodding along, drawing the modern American plow or cultivator.

The soil is as rich as it was on the day when the Phoenecians founded the city, and the American and his industries have found their way to the historic spot where the Romans wrought such devastation in their conquests. Americans, in charge of native workmen, may be seen directing the use of the modern farming implements in harvesting and tilling the soil. These machines are a source of wonder to the natives, who for generations employed only the crudest of farm implements.

The place is on the northern coast of Africa, about ten miles from the present city of Tunis. Americans have found the market there for their inventions a lucrative one.

For a Side Light.

A simple way to make a shade for a side lamp, one that is set on a bracket or a side table or shelf, to give additional charm to the light of a room, is to construct a square of four small picture frames, such as may be bought in many shops for a few cents each. Four frames form the shade, and over the backs of these is pasted the chintz, cretonne or other material which constitutes the covering. As the chintz is pasted on it holds the four frames together in a square. This shade does not set up on a frame. It covers the lamp completely so that nothing is seen but the chintz square with the light shining softly through. The effect is that of a lantern.

Women!

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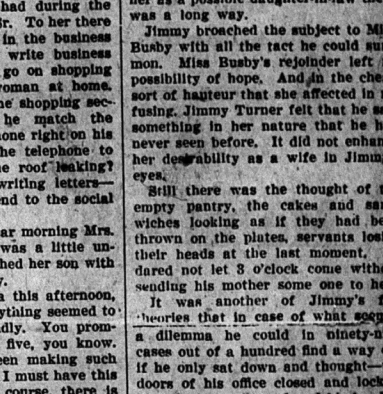

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MISS DRAKE REFUSES

By Jane Osborne

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When Mrs. Turner joined her bachelor son at breakfast he was pretty sure that she had come to ask him to go on some errand or other for her down town. Much as she doted on Jimmy and great as was the pride she felt in his remarkable success in business, she still held the same notion concerning what business actually demanded of a man that she had had during the life of James Turner, Sr. To her there was always left time in the business man's busiest day to write business letters, telephone and go on shopping expeditions for the woman at home. Jimmy was right in the shopping section—why shouldn't he match the silk? He had a telephone right on his desk—why shouldn't he telephone to the plumber about the roof leaking? He was so used to writing letters—why shouldn't he attend to the social correspondence?

But on this particular morning Mrs. Turner's commission was a little unusual and she approached her son with something of cajolery.

"I'm giving that tea this afternoon, Jimmy dear, and everything seemed to be coming off splendidly. You promised to get home by five, you know. Mrs. Standish has been making such a splurge of late that I must have this perfection. Now, of course, there is Hannah in the kitchen, and Alice is sending me her Violet to help in the dining room, and there will be Benson at the door, with Rita helping upstairs, but Jane has just told me she couldn't be here. It's her regular afternoon off and she has made some sort of date. She has given notice, anyway, or I should discharge her for it. And she is so indispensable in the pantry. I must have some one with taste to make the sandwich plates attractive and put the finishing touches on things and keep the rest of them from losing their heads. That is why Jane was indispensable."

"So I am to help in the pantry?" Jimmy asked as soon as he could find a chance to interrupt.

"Silly," said Mrs. Turner, still with a cajoling voice. "I was only thinking that one of your girls could come and help out. There seems to be such a lot of them and they never have much to do." It was one of Mrs. Turner's firm beliefs that any business man could manage to get along with half as many stenographers and clerks as he did, but Jimmy did not dispute her.

"There is that nice looking girl that seems to be your secretary or something," went on Mrs. Turner, too intent on her own interests to notice the look of annoyance that came on Jimmy's face at hearing Alice Busby spoken of by his mother as she might have spoken of a bit of office furniture.

"Your idea was to have Miss Busby come here and help out?" he asked, then hesitated a moment, giving time for an idea to formulate, an idea that changed his look of annoyance to one that showed real pleasure in anticipation. "Perhaps she might. Of course it is most unusual to get a young woman of that sort to do that sort of thing. She would only do it as a favor—"

"I don't see that at all," came back Mrs. Turner. "She is a working girl and you employ her to do what you want her to do. There is nothing disgraceful about this work. I would give her a big apron to put over her dress and she would just have to stand in the pantry seeing that things go right; that none of the servants get excited and that the sandwiches don't look as if they had been thrown on the plates."

"What time shall she be here?" was Jimmy's only response.

"Oh, three. There'll be things to do beforehand." Mrs. Turner called as Jimmy made his exit from the breakfast room.

Jimmy Turner was not a man of many theories and abstract ideas, but he had formulated one theory that he usually kept to himself—that was that the girl in business usually made a more congenial, all-around companion as a wife than the girl whom men such as Jimmy met in society. He had even made up his mind that if he ever married it would be a girl who worked in an office. Of course such an idea as this would have been incomprehensible to Mrs. Turner. So Jimmy didn't say anything about it and remained a bachelor. Of late, however, he had given Miss Busby, his secretary, more than a second thought. He had found some little satisfaction in the fact that his mother had called her a "rather nice looking girl." Between conceding that and thinking of her as a possible daughter-in-law there was a long way.

Jimmy broached the subject to Miss Busby with all the tact he could summon. Miss Busby's rejoinder left no possibility of hope. And in the cheap sort of hauteur that she affected in refusing, Jimmy Turner felt that he saw something in her nature that he had never seen before. It did not enhance her desirability as a wife in Jimmy's eyes.

Still there was the thought of the empty pantry, the cakes and sandwiches looking as if they had been thrown on the plates, servants losing their heads at the last moment. He dared not let 3 o'clock come without sending his mother some one to help.

It was another of Jimmy's few theories that in case of what seemed a dilemma he could in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred find a way out if he only sat down and thought—the doors of his office closed and locked, his telephone silenced and his head in his hands.

He was trying to think of some one, somewhere, who would help him in an emergency. Then in a flash he remembered the little wisp of a girl in dark blue and brown furs whom he had picked out of the path of a skidding automobile a few weeks ago. Her back was toward the car. Jimmy did not waste time in speaking, but merely lifted her up in two arms in what seemed a miraculously narrow escape.

"I shall always feel that I owe my life to you, and yet you are a stranger," she said. "I must hurry along, but if the time ever comes when you need help just telephone Clarendon 778, will you, and ask for Miss Brown?" with that she had gone her way. Jimmy had not dreamed of her face, for he had scarcely a chance to look at it, but he sometimes did recall with something like pleasure the feeling of her slight weight in his arms as he lifted her to safety.

So now he called Clarendon 778 and asked for Miss Brown. He felt somehow that she was somebody's secretary. She must surely be a girl in business. He asked her if she could get off by three. Or perhaps she knew some one who could and would do what had to be done in the pantry that afternoon. He told her of it as a joke and she took it in the best of spirits, contrasting strongly with the manner of Miss Busby. And the only bit of deceit he asked was that Miss Brown would introduce herself to Mrs. Turner as "from Mr. Turner's office." Surely she could put the sandwiches on the plates gracefully and keep Hannah from getting hysterics.

The incident passed without comment from Mrs. Turner, save something to the effect that the girl Jimmy had sent from his office had done "well enough."

Then followed the courtship of Jimmy Turner—a mad, feverish, headlong courtship in which Mrs. Turner felt perfectly incapable of getting any satisfaction from Jimmy. She only guessed that he was in love. But when within a month's time Jimmy told her that he was going to marry Miss Sidney Cumberland Brown, only daughter of Weyland Cumberland Brown, the multi-millionaire banker, her astonishment was complete. Likewise her joy knew no bounds. It was such a social feather in her cap and would cause Mrs. Standish no end of jealousy.

On the way home, after Jimmy took his mother to call on Miss Sidney Cumberland Brown, Mrs. Turner sat musing. "I seem to have seen her before, Jimmy." But she never associated the face with that of the little girl who came to take charge in the pantry on the occasion of her reception.

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OIL ON THE WATERS.

Destroying the Sea Birds Off the English Coast.

Heavy oil from ships is causing serious pollution of the shore along the south coast and is killing many of the seabirds, says a correspondent of the London Times. Last year Sir Arthur Shipley, Prof. H. A. Armstrong and other competent observers wrote to the Times calling attention to the damage being done on the Atlantic coast of the United States and round the shores of England.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries took an easy view of the situation, saying that the methods they had employed to deal with oil contamination in British fishery areas were "thoroughly effective," that the evil was probably greatly exaggerated, but that the attention of their scientific experts would be directed to the matter as soon as they could be spared from other duties. Whatever has been done or left undone, there is no doubt as to the pollution being very serious at present along the south coast of England—much more serious than last year.

I have just returned from spending a few days in Dorsetshire, says a naturalist, during which I have visited most of the little bays and accessible parts of the foreshore from Studland and Swanage to Lyme Regis. At frequent intervals the golden sands are littered with round black spots, from the size of a penny to that of a small saucer. These are drops of heavy black oil left behind by the tide. I heard several complaints from ladies whose white shoes and dresses had been ruined by this filth. Later on, when the bathing season sets in and when children begin to play on the beach, these complaints will multiply, as many of the pleasanter nooks have acquired some of the characteristics of the floor of a motor garage.

I never went down to a stretch of beach without finding dead sea birds, their feathers soaked in the thick oil. On a single afternoon, along a few hundred yards of sand, I saw no fewer than five birds struggling in from the sea. There were two puffins, one gull and two guillemots. They came in, partly rolled over by the waves, in the shallow water, sometimes rising and trying to flap their wings, making little ineffective dashes and then collapsing again. When they reached the sand they made desperate efforts to clean themselves, but the tail feathers and the flight feathers were so clogged that their sure fate was death by starvation or by drowning. Nothing could have been more pitiful, and I do not doubt that similar tragedies are taking place daily and nightly in very large numbers.

The number of sea birds breeding on the ledges of the Dorset cliffs no doubt varies from year to year, and it would be rash to draw too wide an inference from the observations of one year. But certainly I do not remember to have seen well known breeding places so empty as they are this year. Apart from actual destruction of the birds by the oil, and from their deserting localities which they find unpleasant, it may be surmised that their inshore fishing is less productive. One of the most delightful sights of the coast is the unwearied fishing of the guillemots and puffins to meet the wants of their hungry broods, and for the most part their efforts are confined to a few hundred yards from their nesting ledges.

It is admitted that pelagic fish would desert waters where there was contamination. It is probable, moreover, that the oil film dissolved out of the heavier oil would form a scum poisonous to the minute crustacea which abound in surface water and form the chief food of young fishes. The effect of the pollution will be heavy, not only on sea birds but on the inshore fisheries generally. Perhaps the discharge of oil is most abundant in the neighborhood of ports like Portland and Southampton. If so, it should be more possible to control it than if it were due to random discharges outside the three-mile limit.

Origin of Slang Term "Masher."

The slang term "masher" is purely an Americanization. There is some doubt as to its exact origin, although three or four plausible sources are available. The most acceptable explanation is advanced by Barriere and Leland, who claim it is derived from the gypsy word "masher-ava," meaning to fascinate by the eye. In 1860 the word "mash" was heard only in theatrical parlance. If an actress recognized a friend in the audience or attempted to pick up an acquaintance by smiling or by winking her eye, the management fined her for "mashing." A troupe of actors of Romany stock are thought to have originated the word.

Bottom of North Atlantic.

The bottom of the North Atlantic ocean is one of the widest and most even plains in the world. If the sea were drained off, a wagon might be driven all the way from Valentia, on the west coast of Ireland, to Trinity bay, in Newfoundland.

From Valentia the road would lie down hill for about 200 miles to the point at which the bottom is now covered by 1,700 fathoms of sea water. Then would come the central plain, more than 1,000 miles wide, the inequalities of the surface of which would be hardly perceptible, though the depth of water upon it now varies from 10,000 to 15,000 feet.

FIGHTING THE SEA.

What It Costs to Protect Shores of Britain.

Nothing looks much more insignificant than one of those piles stuck in the sands about which children play when the tide is out. Yet without it and its like, the seaside—as the holiday maker understands the term—would soon be non-existent.

Such piles form important parts of a huge system of groynes which constitute the first line of defence against that tireless enemy of every coast resort, the sea. The waves have snatched whole towns from Britain; are still tearing from it about 1,500 acres every year; and, if not fought, would soon convert the esplanades at Brighton and elsewhere into appalling wastes.

Besides breaking the waves, and so depriving them of part of their energy, groynes accumulate shingle or hold it after it has been collected elsewhere, thus making it a barrier against the sea.

Usually they trap it as it drifts about the coast, but sometimes it is tipped between them to save an exposed stretch. Thus a gap between Newhaven and Seaford, 1,000 cubic yards of shingle being cast upon the shore.

Why not rely for protection upon the seawall? Because no sea wall that man can construct will withstand the assaults of the waves. The parade at Brighton would be shattered in a few weeks but for the shingle along the shore in front of it.

The damage done by the sea to such a structure, if unprotected, is caused less by battering than by suction. As the waves recede they draw out the foundations, and this action is more deadly than the direct blow.

To avert the consequence of the waves' relentless attacks, desperate measures have often been taken. An instance occurred at Hove about twenty-five years ago. Only a few days after the sea wall had been made it was in such danger from under-scour that 27,000 cubic yards of gravel was brought from Shoreham and dropped close to the shore. The protection this quantity of material afforded allowed time for the making of groynes, and in this way the wall was saved.

Even in normal times the most simple first line of defence, consisting of groynes like those at Worthing, costs at least $5,000 a mile, and if more elaborate protection, such as that at Hastings, is necessary, the outlay runs from $40,000 to about $50,000 a mile.

Still more costly, of course, is the second line of defence, the bill in some cases working out to about $50 per foot.

The whole system involves the sinking of huge sums. Scarborough has spent more than $500,000 on its coast defence works, and Blackpool's expenditure on fighting the sea has been well over $3,000,000. At Cromer there is a special rate for protecting the front, while when the East Undercliff Drive was opened at Bournemouth, it was stated that the amount spent by the corporation on the sea front during a period of eleven years was $450,000.

This work is always going on, because the attacks of the enemy, though they vary in intensity, never cease. Taking the whole coast, the yearly expenditure by resorts in fighting the sea must be at least half a million sterling.

A curious feature of this expenditure is that a good deal of it is directed to "cornering" shingle. Towns which can afford to spend money look after their groynes with the greatest care, with the result that they trap shingle which would otherwise go to protect their much less affluent neighbors farther along the coast.

"Made Gay Rich, and Rich Gay."

Until a year or two ago, not one person in a thousand had ever heard of the poet, John Gay, though he is buried in the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey, and although they must have heard lines he wrote hundreds of times. Who, for instance, has not used the couplet:

"How happy I could be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away!"

or the line:

"Men were born to lie, and women
to believe them."

Both owed their vogue to "The Beggars' Opera," which was produced 200 years ago by a manager called John Rich. This satire with music then ran for something over sixty performances — a record for those days — and the wits of the period described it as the play that "made Gay rich and Rich gay."

After being neglected for nearly a century, "the Beggars' Opera" was revived by Arnold Bennett at the playhouse he runs at Hammersmith, where it has just celebrated its second anniversary. It has thus had a longer run than any revival in the history of the theatre.

Aladdin's Caves In Somerset.

During the holiday season many thousands of people visit the famous Cheddar Gorge, in Somerset, perhaps the finest specimen of inland scenery in England.

In recent times, by the accident of the breaking through of the pick of a workman, several wonderful caves have been discovered running far under the cliffs. To-day they are lighted by electricity, and the visitor can walk for a third of a mile along wonderful galleries which open into magnificent chambers.

As the lights flash out the scene is almost indescribable. Stalagmites and stalactites flash into radiance, and the limestone gleams like mother-of-pearl. One place looks like a gigantic organ with pipes of silver.

These wonderful caves are within easy reach of Bath or Weston-super-Mare.

Deaf people are to have special churches in Germany, with telephones between the pulpit and the pews.

ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.

Expert Doubts Ability of Germans to Make Them.

For many years periodic attempts have been made by scientists to produce diamonds artificially, although they have succeeded to a greater extent than in the artificial production of gold, a problem which has engaged some of the world's best scientific minds for centuries, they are still a long way from turning out gems of commercial value.

The great obstacle in the artificial production of diamonds and gold is that both are composed of a single element. Science has yet to discover the ingredients of gold. For ages learned men have sought to solve that secret, but all they have been able to determine is that gold is gold. With diamonds they have had more success. It has been known for about 100 years that these gems were composed of carbon, which, excepting for the grace of a mysterious process of crystalization, might still be the blacklead from which shoe polish is made.

The origin of diamonds is still a mystery, according to Julius Wodiska, who has been associated with the jewelry industry for more than fifty years. It is the generally accepted theory concerning this process, he said, that the carbon crystallizes after a long period of exposure to great heat under terrific pressure.

"With the expenditure of much time and money," Mr. Wodiska continued, "scientists have experimented with carbon in the effort to crystalize it so as to produce artificial diamonds, white and transparent, and of such quality and size as to be suitable for commercial purposes. They have not only failed, but so far they have not even reached the first stage of success. In the meantime, tricksters are busy deceiving the public.

"A few years ago one of these charlatans sold a quantity of imitation diamonds by means of an ingenious argument. He had some finely cut glass stones that he admitted were not diamonds throughout, but which he said were coated with a solution of dissolved chips of diamonds. As it was not generally known that diamonds were indissoluble in acids many persons paid high prices for the faker's stones, and even some retail jewelers innocently used this story as a selling argument.

"Recently a German chemist announced he had discovered a process by which a mass of diamond dust and chips could be fused into a large artificial stone that would deceive all but a real expert. In this process the chips and dust, ordinarily used to polish other gems, are put into a carbon crucible and mixed with a chemical, or combination of chemicals, to release mercury vapors when heated. The crucible is then put in an electric furnace, where it is left for a long period. During this time the mercury is supposed to percolate through the diamond dust and cement the particles together. At the end of the period the crucible is opened, and its contents are found to have changed into a solid black mass. This is instantly plunged into ice-cold water, and then cleaned. The result is said to be a rough diamond that may be cut and polished in the usual way.

"This method of producing synthetic diamonds is evidently another myth to be added to a string of curious tales. It is well known that diamond powder votalizes in air over a Bunsen burner, and that it is little affected in a vacuum at white heat because diamonds are not fusible. If, as the German chemist asserts, he adds a combination of chemicals that releases mercury and cements the chips and dust into one stone ready for cutting, he has performed what would seem an impossibility. The combusted chemicals surely would leave a residue of some kind, which mix with the mass of chips and dust and prevent the production of a clear crystal.

"If the contents of his crucible are in a vacuum and his secret chemicals release mercury, his apparatus would be blown up by the expansion of the heated mercury vapors. Furthermore, the chemist asserts that after his combination has been in the electric furnace a long time he removes the cemented mass and plunges it into ice-cold water. That statement alone proves the impossibility of the process, because any heated diamond or mineral that is not a metal would break into pieces if suddenly immersed in cold water. Granting that by some scientific miracle the chemist has overcome recognized natural laws, his own assertion that the mass must be left for weeks, even months, in an electric furnace with uncertain results, proves that the cost of production would be so high os to make impossible the application of his plan in a commercial way.

"It would be difficult to place a value on synthetic diamonds if they were produced in commercial quantities, chiefly because there would be nothing on which to base it. When synthetic rubies first appeared, their chief value was derived from their novelty. Instead of lessening the value of real rubies, the synthetic stones have increased it, although the latter may be bought more cheaply now than when they were first produced."

Mr. Wodiska explained that the reason why artificial rubies and sapphires could be produced with some degree of commercial success was because they were composed of known natural elements which are fusible. On the other hand, he said, gold cannot be produced synthetically because no one has succeeded in analyzing it or resolving it into its component parts. So far as man can determine it is an element, and all of his attempts to reproduce it, from the time of the most ancient alchemists to scientists of the present day, have failed.

Under the Channel.

The scheme for the building of the submarine tunnel between England and France is now encountering a new discouragement in the extensive and constantly growing airplane traffic between the two countries.

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Review Stationery Store

How Lila Met Harry

By JESSIE DOUGLAS.

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"I know you'll like Harry," Mrs. Craig said, leaning back on the chaise longue and passing her hand wearily across her forehead. "He's thirty-five, has enough money, good habits and a really remarkable taste in old china."

Lila Gilbert answered, "Yes," doubtfully.

She had heard nothing except Harry and Harry's eligibility during her week-end at Mrs. Craig's. She had come to hate his very name.

"I suppose he dosen't even smoke?" she asked a bit scornfully.

"Look here, my dear!" Mrs. Craig sat up straight for a moment and spoke forcefully and to the point, "I like you and I want you to be happy! I know what kind of life you lead in that one wretched room, going out for your meals every day of your life. I know you launder your waists and paste your hankerchiefs to the mirror and color your last year's straw instead of buying a new one.

"I know because I did it once myself. You've never said anything, but I can imagine just what kind of man old Mr. Hemingway is to work for—and here you have a perfectly good chance to say good-by to all that, and you're going to let it slip!"

Lila reddened perceptibly and opened her mouth to speak, but Mrs. Craig went on quickly.

"You may be younger, but you look twenty-seven, and yet you have all the illusions of youth!"

A faint smiled curved Lila's lips, "I'm twenty-nine and not an illusion left—."

"There—I've been a beast and I'm sorry," Mrs. Craig went on, sitting up and patting Lila's arm. That's the danger of red hair—you will say things you think in spite of years of social training. I want to tell you something else, too. I think you're sweet. You are too sweet to go on working your life out and pretending that you're happy—"

She stopped, for Lila's eyes looked perilously bright and her lower lip was caught between her teeth.

"The very first time I came into Hemingway's office and saw you and you were so dear, to me, I thought you were rare. I'm going to tell you a little secret. When I married Robert I promised myself the satisfaction of doing eccentric things if I chose, and one of these was to make friends where and how I wished."

She leaned her head back against her cushions and lifted a ringed white hand to her temple. "And now as I told you, I'm going to ask to be excused. Lost sleep must be made up, and I've had two late nights."

Lila went across to her own charming room that overlooked the gardens. Nothing was quite real to her yet; it was as though she had unexpectedly stepped on to the stage and this was one of those luxurious scenes in the first act.

She leaned her hot cheeks against the window pane and looked down across the sweep of lawns to the Italian pergola and the terraced garden beyond.

She ought to begin to dress now for dinner.

"I know he'll hate me," Lila thought, looking pensively in the mirror at herself. "I'm not pretty—only at times." She studied her face with the dark sweet eyes and level line of brow, the white forehead, the dusky hair. She could see nothing to allure in it, for she saw it in repose, without the sparkle of animation, the sweetness of the smile, nor did she hear the sweet, deep tones of her own voice as others heard them.

"Excuse me, mademoiselle," a lavender clad maid said, "but madame has retired and asks that you will take her place at dinner."

Lila, alone, felt a moment of panic. "To be responsible for Harry's entertainment!" she shivered at the thought. She was shy anyway, and the idea of sitting with him at that round table, while the butler moved noiselessly behind them, was terribly painful.

"And I know Mrs. Craig has talked to him as much about me as she has talked to me about him!" she groaned.

"Ah, Miss Gilbert. Anne told me I was to have this pleasure!"

Lila bowed, seeing in one glance that "Harry" was a fat dumpling of a man with a shining bald head and small blue eyes behind thick glasses.

He spoke in a hurried tone and chuckled occasionally at remarks that meant nothing to Lila. But she found herself seated opposite him under the light of shaded candles with great yellow roses separating them, while a silent stepping butler served them perfectly.

This was Harry! She didn't like anything about him. His ridiculous way of talking, his way of tasting his food before he ate it, his chuckle, his peculiar way of staring at her through those glasses that made his eyes so bulging.

Harry didn't seem to find her interesting.

When after dinner she stole out on the terrace a moment to find herself free for the time being, she gave a sigh of relief; the sky was embroidered with silver stars, the ghostly light of the moon gave a fairy-like aspect to the world.

She walked on and on—farther away from Harry—until stopping in a graveled path she heard a car drive up.

It swept past down the bend of the road to the garage. A moment later, it seemed, the chauffeur in a cap pulled down over his eyes walked slowly back.

He pulled off his cap and said politely, "Good-evening," and then turned as Lila gave a little cry of discomfort as her dress caught in the thorns of a climbing rose.

"There," he said, "now you are free."

His voice was pleasant, deep and rich, and Lila, aware that he was the chauffeur, yet found him more attractive than the rich man back in the house. She walked slowly along beside him.

"I think you're new here?" he asked.

She knew in a moment that he fancied her one of the maids.

"Yes," she hesitated.

"They don't know what living is back there, do they?" he suddenly asked vehemently. "Eating rich foods, sitting in rooms when one can be free and have the whole world for a hunting ground!"

"Can one?" she asked wistfully.

"Yes, if they don't catch you and marry you to some wretched little husband hunter," he growled.

Lila laughed. The man turned swiftly and looked at her face illumined by the moonlight, at the line of her throat and her dark sweet eyes.

"Are they trying to do that to you, too?" she whispered. "I thought they only did that to girls."

The moon rising high flooded the lawns with silver and showed each other their faces. The man could not seem to tear his eyes away. Lila looking at him swiftly thought that he looked strong and fine and clean—not like Harry in there who was so eligible. And then before she turned her face away he said, "Why are you so unhappy?"

He caught himself up with, "I'm sorry. Forgive me, but there was something in your eyes that told me you were lonely, too."

They wandered down to the terraced garden, and Lila in the witchery of the silvery night knew that she would be sorry later, but she stole this one hour to feel. Perhaps he was only a chauffeur, but his voice was beautiful and he talked well and told of places where he had been until the world spread out like some warm-colored picture before her eyes.

"Now tell me about yourself," he begged.

But Lila, shaking off the spell, knew that her hour of enchantment was over.

"At least you'll tell me your name. I've always thought that barriers were ridiculous when one finds a real person. Nothing else matters," he said.

"Lila," she said gently.

They walked in silence to the house, but Anne Craig rose up from the darkness of the veranda and cried, "Oh, here you are, Harry—and Miss Gilbert. Robert told me that you were not there for dinner!"

In mock dismay they faced each other for a moment, then Lila felt his hand crushing hers and heard his voice that said very low, "Forgive me for being Harry. Let me be your friend!"

TRAVELING IN THE OLD DAYS

Luxurious Accommodations Provided for Those Who Journeyed by Boat on the Hudson.

The frequency with which boilers blew up on the early Hudson river boats led to the use of what were known as "safety barges," and these, in their day, were considered the utmost luxury in travel, comparable to the private cars of the magnates of to-day, remarks the Buffalo Courier. The barges were boats with main and upper decks and were almost as large as the steamers which towed them. The rabble rode on the steamers, inhaled the smells of the kitchen and the freight holds, endured the noise of the engines and took the chances of explosions, while on the barges behind the elite traveled in luxurious state. Food was brought from the boat kitchen to the barge saloon over a swaying bridge between the vessels and was served with great aplomb under the direction of a barge captain, who was a noble figure in the setting.

The upper decks of the barges were canopied and decked with flowers, with promenades and easy chairs from which to view the scenery. At night the interiors were transformed into sleeping accommodations, much the same as in a modern Pullman, except that they were more commodious. Not the least attractive feature of these barges, according to a chronicler of their excellence, was "an elegant bar, most sumptuously supplied with all that can be desired by the most fastidious and thirsty."

If You Must Cry—

Although crying has almost gone out for women—it is as rare as fainting in some up-to-date groups of girls—still there are women who are old-fashioned enough to indulge in a good cry now and then. And if this has happened and an emergency arises where one has to fare forth immediately, exposing one's red-eyed condition to a curious world, it may be well to bear in mind that a vigorous application of hot water to the entire face will speedily do away with the redness. Apply cloths saturated with hot water to the lids, removing and saturating again as soon as the water cools. A few minutes of this treatment will call the blood to the entire face, and when the glow subsides the eyelids will be as light as the rest of the face.—Chicago Journal.

Little Tobago Islands, Home of Bird of Paradise, Where They Are Protected

People interested in bird life are at present waiting for the sale of the island of Little Tobago in the British West Indies, which several years ago was made the special domain of paradise birds in an effort to prevent their extinction. It is hoped that the island may be bought by a society or an individual who will make it a perpetual sanctuary for tropical bird life.

About 11 years ago, Sir William Ingram, the English publisher, introduced into the island the lesser bird of paradise, a native of New Guinea. Since that time the birds have increased in great numbers.

Recently William Beebe, as a member of the New York Zoological Society's tropical research station, visited Little Tobago and made a report. "From Port-au-Prince, Trinidad," Mr. Beebe says, "the little coastal steamer Belize makes a trip around Tobago every week and from a place called Spey Side, on the island, an hour's row carries one to Little Tobago. The elements work for the protection of the birds and the trip is not any easy one. The channel is passable only in good weather and there is always an exceedingly strong current. Off Milford, famed through the Robinson Crusoe story, the breakers are sometimes enormous. At these times the reef resembles a terrific naval engagement, white waves follow the line of coral with the speed of a torpedo and then break into a mass of spray 100 or more feet high, like the geyser explosions of depth bombs.

"Sir William Ingram," Mr. Beebe continues, "secured about 75 of the lesser birds of paradise, both male and female, and at great expense brought them to Little Tobago where they were liberated. For the first two or three years these diminished in numbers, owing either to the difficulty of getting along with native birds or their initial difficulty in obtaining food and water. Later, they held their own and within the last five or six years have largely increased in numbers. The experiment may now be called a success.

"The island is saddle-shaped, rising 500 feet above sea level at the highest point, and densely wooded throughout. In the central depression is the house of the caretaker, Mr. Banfield, and near are a number of papaw trees, which have been specially planted to provide abundant food for the birds at all times of the year. Birds of paradise, before these were planted, had to depend mainly upon such insect life as they could find and on the fruit of the wild gartapple tree, which, when ripe, splits open into about eight divisions, inside of which are deep cavaties filled with bright red seeds, which the birds take out with their beaks.

"Special watering trees have been arranged for the birds as sometimes, during dry weather, there is a scarcity of water on the island. The birds live in the tops of the trees; they have never been observed at ground level, and such water as they obtain must ordinarily be in the hollows of the trees, and this may at times dry up entirely. Rough rustic ladders have been made in three of the most conspicuous trees of the island, in the area where the fruit trees are the most abundant, and water pots, holding a gallon of water each, have been placed about 35 feet from the ground. They are refilled twice a month by the caretaker with water caught on his roof, and when this is not available water must be brought from the Tobago mainland.

"The birds are found in all parts of the jungle, from end to end of the island, but are easily seen only from 6 to 8 o'clock in the morning and again in the afternoon from 4 to 6. They are rarely visible in the heat of the day, as at that time they probably seek the deeper, cooler recesses of the interior woods. As many as 15 have been observed at one time in the top of their favorite trees, and they are more readily approached during the period of full plumage development.

"The cock bird of paradise develops its plumes in the island between May and January, and after the breeding season these are moulted. Many of the plumes are found on the fallen leaves, especially under the trees in which the water pots are placed. Henry D. Baker, American consul at Port of Spain, through whose kindness I was able to visit the island, found a number, some of which measured 17 inches in length.

"Although considerable effort and expense has been incurred in an endeavor to find the nests of the birds of paradise, up to the present time neither nest nor egg has been seen and so nothing is known about their breeding habits. They are active and not easily trapped, keeping away from anything of a new character.

"'Besides the birds of paradise, Little Tobago possesses a considerable number of native birds. The most conspicuous of these is the great black cacique or giant 'yellow tail,' Ostinops decumanus, birds which, strangely enough, are rather closely related to the birds of paradise themselves. The birds seem friendly and are often seen together. At a distance, the flash of yellow from each may momentarily confuse the observer. The caciques visit the field of corn cultivated by the caretaker, which the birds of paradise never do. The sea birds along the coast never interfere with any of the birds of the interior, no hawks have been noticed bothering the birds, and the birds of paradise have never been seen to attempt the two-mile crossing to the mainland of Tobago.

The Chinese tael now used for reckoning financial transactions is not a coin, but a measured slab of silver.

THE STARLING.

Most of Its Food Habits Is Beneficial to Man.

Contrary to popular opinion, the starling is not an undesirable bird alien. Most of its food habits have been demonstrated to be either beneficial to man or of a neutral character. The time the bird spends destroying cherries or molesting other birds is short compared with the endless hours it spends searching for insects or feeding on wild fruits.

To determine what should be the attitude of the public toward the starling, in respect to protective legislation, the biological survey has carried an extensive study of it. The starling secures less than six per cent. of its yearly food from cultivated crops. The bluebird and the flicker suffer most at the breeding season from the starling's attacks on their nests.

The Starling Secures Less Than Six Per Cent. of Its Food From Cultivated Crops.

In the State of Maine they are given protection subject to a provision whereby they may be killed when destroying crops. The department recommends this type of law in justice to the farmer whose crops are threatened by a local overabundance of these birds. Roosts of starlings may be broken up by frightening the birds with the persistent use of firearms or Roman candles, but vigilance is necessary to prevent the re-establishment of roosts by removal to other places where they would be equally objectionable.

French-Canadian Cattle.

The herd of French-Canadian cattle at the Cap Rouge, Que., Experimental Station may not be the largest in existence to-day, though it numbers about sixty head of registered animals, but no other herd can boast a larger proportion of Record of Performance females, says Gus' Langelier, Superintendent of the station. There is not a cow having passed two periods of lactation which has not qualified and no heifer will remain at Cap Rouge which cannot do so. This rigid rule, however, has not eliminated many heifers, in latter years, as practically every one of them qualifies.

This herd was built up since 1911, and a few important lessons were learnt in building it up. One of them was that it is impossible to do constructive work without having and keeping the animals in first-class health. How can a cow be a heavy producer if she has not the full vigor required to give large quantities of milk? How can a number of females be regular reproducers if contagious abortion is present in the heard? How can strong heifers be raised if calf scours sap their vitality when young? It may thus well be said that no constructive breeding can be done unless healthy animals are used.

Another lesson which was brought distinctly to light is that it is impossible to improve the milking qualities of dairy cattle, however good the females may be, unless the sires are out of heavy producers. When starting the Cap Rouge herd, a magnificent-looking bull was bought, one that could have won at all the shows, and, moreover, an animal which, according to ordinary standards, was of good dairy conformation. But every one of his daughters, over twenty-five in number, had to be sent to the butcher, because poor milkers. And, later on, when some of the dams of these poor milkers were bred to bulls out of known heavy producers they gave heifers which easily qualified for Record of Performance.

Three of the four herd bulls were dropped at Cap Rouge; the sire of two of them and the dams of all these have qualified for Record of Performance. And the regularity with which heifers qualify show that breeding really counts. Now that the quantity of milk has been increased, other traits, such as percentage of fat, conformation, and size, will be attended to, though the writer believes that one at a time is enough to satisfy the ambition of any good breeder.

Adjust Harness on Horses.

If the hames fit the horses and they are properly adjusted there will be practically no trouble from sore necks, collar bolls and galled shoulders during the summer season when horses do their hardest work. The most important part of the harness is the collar. A broad-faced collar is one to be preferred. It should fit snug or almost tight when new. The same collar should be used on the same horse from day to day. The next item is the regulation of the hame string both at the top and the bottom to fit the collar snug. Any variation will pinch the neck or bruise the shoulder.

Strawberries.

There is no best variety of strawberry. The main thing for the grower is to select a variety which has the greatest number of qualities required in his special circumstances.

AT SILO-FILLING TIME

THIS SEASON CALLS FOR THOROUGH PREPARATION.

Inspect Container and Make Repairs Necessary to Ensure the Proper Keeping of the Most Important Feed Crop—Some Advice to the Dairy and Stock Farmer.

With grain cutting about finished in the principal dairy and cattle sections, the farmers are beginning to look forward to corn harvest and silo filling and are making plans for labor-saving during what is perhaps the greatest rush season of the year. On many farms it will be found that the silo itself requires attention if the crop is to be saved over winter, or until fed up, in best possible condition.

Even the best constructed silo will need some attention occasionally. Concrete silos, which are among the most expensive of construction, require the least attention as a general rule, but they will give better service if the inside is given a coat of special paint about once in three years. Paint for treating the interiors of silos is easily made of raw coal tar mixed with gasoline and applied with a tar brush. The roof should be inspected to see if it is water-tight, and the doors may well be looked over. They need to fit tight.

Wooden silos, either stave or board construction, require additional attention. The hoops of stave silos should be tightened and any defective pieces of wood replaced. In wood silos, particularly the cheaper ones and those of home make, there is always the likelihood of inlets for air, which will spoil the silage. If the silo is so built as to require guy wires, these should be tightened to keep the building plumb and well braced to withstand winds.

See that the machinery to be used in harvesting and storing the silage is in working condition. Corn harvesters and silo-filling machinery are frequently owned in partnership by several farmers and, of course, arrangements need to be made in advance to see that all the owners get their corn in at the season when it is in best shape. In using the corn harvester the bundles should be made rather small. While this takes more time, the extra expense is more than offset by the ease in handling the bundles and feeding them into the silage cutter.

The corn ordinarily is hauled to the cutter on common, flat hay racks. The low-wheeled wagon is much preferable to the high one. An underslung rack can be constructed with comparative ease and will save much labor. The rack consists of two 4 x 6 inch bed pieces, 18 or 20 feet in length, bolted together at the end to form a V. On top of these timbers is built a rack six feet in width. The bottom of this rack is about eight feet long. The end boards are four feet high, built flaring so they do not quite touch the wheels.

The apex of the V is suspended below the front axle of an ordinary farm wagon by means of a long kingbolt. The other ends are attached below the hind axle by U-shaped clevises. The materials needed in its construction are 80 board feet of 4 x 6 inch plank, 96 feet of boards 1 x 4 inches, one long kingbolt, two stirrup rods, and bolts and nails.

If the silage cutter and lifting machinery have not been selected, every effort should be made to get machinery which has sufficient or excess capacity. The mistake is often made of getting an outfit that is too small, thus making the operation of filling the silo very slow and interfering with the continuous employment of the entire force of men. A number of satisfactory silage cutters are on the market. The chief features to be considered in a cutter are that it is strongly made and will cut fine.

Opinions differ as to the fineness to which silage should be cut. The length varies from ¼ to 1 inch. The latter is a little too long, as the pieces do not pack so closely in the silo, and they are not so completely consumed in feeding as the shorter lengths. On the other hand, the longer the pieces the more rapidly the corn can be run through the cutter. Fine cutting and thorough tramping are needed if it is desired to make the best quality of silage and fill the silo to its greatest capacity.

Two types of elevators are in use—the old-style chain carrier and the blower. The chain carrier requires less power but is harder to set up and makes more litter, especially in windy weather, though some chain carriers are so inclosed as to keep the corn from blowing out. In using the blower type the blower should be placed as nearly perpendicular as possible.

Good Crop of Fall Apples.

The apple orchards of New Brunswick give promise of an excellent general crop this year, according to A. G. Turney, Provincial Horticulturist. Early apples such as the Duchess, Wealthy and Dudley, will be a good crop. Fameuse and McIntosh Red, the dessert varieties which brought fame to New Brunswick at the Imperial Fruit Show at London, last year, will also bear well. The winter varieties as Bethel, Ben Davis and Bishop Pippin never yield heavily in New Brunswick. Unfortunately, scab has been caused by continued rainy weather, and the appearance of the fruit will cause lower grading on the market.

Cockerels a By-Product.

The cockerels on most general farms are really the by-product of pullet production and should be finished out for market as rapidly as possible.

This year's acreage of potatoes in Ontario is 99 per cent. of that of 1921, or 162,000 acres.

IMPROVING THE HORSE

Thoroughbred Stallions Were Imported From England.

Reports received from different points in Ontario where the thoroughbred stallions purchased in England last winter by W. P. Fraser have been stationed, show that farmers and owners of half- and thoroughbred mares are taking advantage of the opportunity of breeding the mares to the thoroughbreds, and that next year there will be about 400 foals bred from the thoroughbreds. Horse-owners already are negotiating for the purchase of the foals. Numerous requests have been received by Mr. Fraser to have the stallions shown at the Canadian National Exhibition, the Winter Fair at Guelph, and the National Live Stock Show in Toronto, not for competition, but as an exhibit.

The stallions purchased by Mr. Fraser were placed at the disposal of the Dominion Government by the Canadian Racing Associations. An inspection has just been completed and a tabulation made of the results accomplished.

The Dominion Government made a depot of Red King, Spring Wheat and Alasnam in the Ottawa Valley under the charge of Major Palmer Wright at Chaney's Locks. Reports from there show that the horses created great enthusiasm among the farmers, who came twenty miles with their mares. Red King already has been bred to 77 mares, Spring Wheat to 67 and Alasnam to 62.

McNeill, who was placed with James Bovaird, at Brampton, has a total of 53 half-bred mares and ten thoroughbreds in the County of Peel, which always has been noted for its good half-bred mares. McNeill is a great favorite throughout the district.

James McFarlane, of Ailsa Craig, also has charge of two of the stallions, for which the Canadian Racing Associations are responsible — General Probyn, the black-brown imported horse bred by His Majesty King George, and Springside, winner of the King's Plate in 1918. General Probyn has made the season at Dutton and 60 mares already have been bred to him. He is reputed as looking as fresh as the proverbial daisy, in first-class condition, and is a great favorite in the neighborhood. Springside has bred 40 mares already. His foals this year are showing great promise and many of them already have been purchased by prominent horsemen and breeders.

The statistics gathered in connection with the horses show the practical results which are following their purchase and importation by the Canadian Racing Associations in order to assist in improving the breed of light horses in Ontario. Requests already have been made from different sections of Ontario to have the horses sent there next season.

Accredited Herds.

In addition to systematic eradication of cattle tuberculosis by the accredited-herd plan, interest in the "area plan," as it is called, has lately developed in many states, according to the report issued by the Department of Agriculture describing progress during March. The eradication of tuberculosis under the comprehensive plan generally includes a county as a unit and all the cattle in the

An Accredited Herd of Cattle

county are tested. The report that where the eradication work was concentrated in certain localities in an effort to wipe out the disease entirely, a great many more animals were tested than where the area plan is not yet followed to any appreciable extent.

The area plan of testing is a valuable supplement to accredited-herd work which has resulted in the eradication of many thousand head of tuberculosis cattle and the establishment of more than 13,000 herds that is accredited as free from the disease.

Rural Hauling as Side Line.

Many of the motor trucks on farms adjacent to large cities are not loaded to full capacity on their trips to the city. Few farmers have their business so arranged as to permit the use of the truck to its maximum capacity regularly. Many farmers have gradually begun to haul a part or all of their neighbors' products to market, and in some cases this practice has led to the establishment of a regular route. Several farmers have been enabled to purchase trucks, because their own business, coupled with that of their neighbors', has been sufficient to warrant such an investment.

A Great Cow.

The great cow, Dekol Plus Dixie, world's champion yearly producer and butter producer in strictly official test, is again fresh and tests. She is starting off at a rate that promises a record at least equal to that of last year. Already her daily milk yield is considerably above 80 pounds and her butter production running from 4½ to 5 pounds per day. Dixie is owned by Mr. Dallemond, Vaudreuil, Que.

North Hastings Review

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Honest Compliments

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A LADY bought a very pretty dress in Cross & Co's store the other day. She said, "I can't save money easier. These dresses cost less in this store than where I live." The dress went to Toronto.

ANOTHER, a mother of boys, said, "I will have another one of these suits—exactly the same, please. I never had anything wear like them."

This is the kind of appreciation we like to hear, for we do not make a practice of buying job lots, seconds or unreliable goods—and in the long run it costs you more to buy that class of materials yourself.

New Misses' Coats

RECEIVED BY FAST EXPRESS TUESDAY. Heavy all-wool Polo Cloth, for ages 8 to 14 years, as well cut and as good-looking as their mothers', in Fawn, Blue, Brown and Grey. These are exceedingly good coats and will give a girl good service for two years—and do for her younger sister later. Prices range from $7.50

Boys' Suits

A full range of every size. Good, heavy, warm suits which will do lots of boys all winter without an overcoat. Get them large enough for a sweater or pullover under the coat. Prices range from $7.50

Boys' Sweaters and Pullovers

EXTRA SPECIAL. All sizes and colors. Choice $1.25

The Old Established Firm of

CROSS & Co

CREAM WANTED

We pay the highest market price for cream, we furnish cans and pay express charges.
When roads are passible will collect cream by truck.
We are prepared to give you a first class service.

TWEED CREAMERY

Tweed — Ontario

LOOK!—A ONE DAY SERVICE

Bring your Developing and Printing in to-day and get it to-morrow

WORK ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED

Enlargements at Reasonable Prices and a Full Line of Kodak Supplies.

NALON & THOMPSON
JEWELLERS
MADOC, Phone 117 ONTARIO

The Wage Earner's Bank

EVERY wage earner should feel that his savings account, however small it may be, is welcomed at any branch of this Bank. The man or woman with a few dollars to deposit is afforded the same prompt and careful attention as the depositor with a large amount. It is our constant aim to extend to all our depositors every possible courtesy and service.

THE DOMINION BANK

MADOC BRANCH, - - - W. H. McBAIN, Manager.

Suggestions for School Fairs

In our last issue there appeared the name of Miss Edna Noyes as being one of the successful competitors at the Ivanhoe School Fairs for the Guelph Agricultural College Certificate of Honor. This week we are publishing her suggestions for next years School Fairs and so valuable did Mr. Atkins, the Guelph Representative for Hastings County consider, d these suggestions that he asked Miss Noyes permission to use them.

A well arranged School Fair should comprise all branches of school activities as well as the different subjects of Curriculum.

1 Sewing—dressing a doll.
2 Plasticene work— the moulding of some simple objects as a mouse or a teapot or an automobile.
3 Geography— the drawing of some map or a surface map in Plasticene.
5 Exercise books— a collection of six assorted filled exercise books containing daily work of pupil.
6 To cultivate the love of beautiful pictures by loaning best picture from each home to exhibit at School Fair.
7 After all School Fairs in each district are over, to send the prize winning exhibits from each to a central Fair and have rejudged.
8 The different School Clubs hold bazaar at the Fair grounds the money made to go toward books, school lunch or play equipment.
9 Hold a contest on the grounds to learn the childrens' knowledge by asking questions on Nature Study and Agriculture.

Have Public Speakers to speak at the Fair to the parents thus getting more to attend the Fair.

Miss Noyes won the following prices.

1st on Sewing.
1st on carrots.
1st on suggestions for next years Fair.
1st on Brown eggs.
2nd on School lunch.
2nd on Weed Seeds.
2nd on Public Speaking.
4th on pressed weeds mounted.

Mrs. William Sharpe

On Saturday, September the thirtieth, there passed away, at her home, Priscilla, widow of the late Wm. Sharpe, aged 72 yrs. and six months. The deceased lived in Rawdon until her coming to Madoc, about eight years ago. She had been failing strength for some time, developing pneumonia which caused her death. She leaves to mourn her loss, a daughter, Lena of Eldorado and two sons, George of Thornton, Ontario and Frank of this village. The Burial service was conducted in the Madoc Methodist Church, by Rev. Whyte of Eldorado. Interment was in Lakeview Cemetery.

"Asleep in Jesus, oh how sweet
To be for such a slumber meet."

A New Industry for West Huntingdon

The big gravel hill near West Huntingdon in the 4th concession of Huntingdon township is about to become the scene of considerable commercial activity in the near future. This hill is about 500 feet higher than the Bay of Quinte at Belleville and is composed of the largest and finest body of pure gravel in the province. It is situated within a quarter of a mile of the Madoc branch of the Grand Trunk railway.

This property is now to be developed as a sand and gravel property by the A. W. Robertson Co., Limited, successors to Messrs. Quinlan & Robertson

The company is putting in a siding from the G. T. R. line to the foot of the hill. Five carloads of steel and other material for the roadbed are already on the ground.

The little old trout stream in which many a fine string of trout in bygone days have been netted is to be dammed in order to develop water-power.

Suitable buildings for the workmen are also to be erected.

Major-General Sir Henry Worth Thornton, K. B. E., has been appointed managing head of the Canadian National Railway system at a salary of $50,000 a year.

O'Reilly's Big Steer

"O'Reilly's Big Steer" has become a household name in the homes of North Hastings, and knowing the wonderful attraction which this steer would have for the Madoc Agricultural Exhibition, the management tried to secure his presence here as a midway attraction, and possibly would have realized their desire. Imagine the consternation when Frank Smith, the local Ford king, spread the news that the Big Steer had stuck in the "Hole-in-the-Wall." In the effort to force him through he escaped from his gendarme and was next sighted by three Bancroft citizens who were returning from the neighborhood of Bird's Creek about daylight in a Ford car. Believing the steer to be a huge moose they immediately gave chase, and the animal, frightened by the glare of the headlight, kept to the highway and a most exciting chase took place, the car reaching and maintaining a speed of over 40 miles for a distance of two miles, when the Big Steer in turning into the woods slipped and fell and one of the occupants of the car, a very powerful man, leaped onto the prostrate animal and yelled for help. The other two came quickly and one, who is a doctor, drew his surgeon's knife to despatch the animal, which seemed to have been exhausted by its long chase and stunned by its fall. But just at this juncture the vision of the game inspector and a big fine for killing moose out of season flashed before the doctor's mind and for just one moment he hesitated and the big brute regaining consciousness threw off his captors, disappeared into the woods and is no doubt back in his old lair feeding on his favorite diet—the branches of the Ananias tree.

Predicts Mild Winter

A New York State weather prophet is of the opinion that we are in for a mild winter. Using the moon as a basis for his prognostications, the weather man says:

The good old moon is hitting 85 per cent. to the good all the time, even though the government has no faith in it. Years ago our ancestors used the moon's readings with most perfect accuracy. The moon is now trailing back about five weeks, which means that we are going to have a late fall. October will be warm, November will not show any real hard winter conditions and December will be mild.

Now, then, the balance of the winter will not be severe; it will be more of the mild type, and we won't have much snow. In fact, this is what will arise: We will have August conditions in September, September conditions in October, October conditions in November and November conditions in December.

So, my good people, don't worry about winter; just take it easy, don't stew, for we have some grand fine weather ahead of us. We are in for a warm, fine fall and the winter will be very favorably mild. Just watch these conditions closely and you will see they won't gT amiss. The old chart shows it up as true as though you figured up two times two. That's the whole story.

I have gone over the chart for the past two months, and it really will prove this story to be right. No man in New York state or anywhere else has a chart to equal it.

Notice of Registration of By-Law.

Notice is hereby given that a by-law was passed by the council of the Village of Madoc on the Fourteenth day of July, 1922, providing for the issue of debentures to the amount of $12,000 for the purpose of making repairs on the High School and that such by-law was registered in the registry office of Belleville, in the county of Hastings, on the 22nd of September, 1922. Any motto quash or set aside the same or any part therof must be made within three months after the first publication of this notice, and cannot be made thereafter.

Dated the 23rd day of September, 1922.

A. S. Cockran, Clerk.
3-4 Geo. V. c, 43, Form 24.
38-3mos

Seventy-five manufacturers will display the products of their factories at the Made-in-Belleville Exhibition, Armouries, Belleville, Oct. 24-28. Under the auspices of the Belleville Chamber of Commerce.

Get your Fall needs now

Underwear

Quality is your first point in buying Underwear. Then comes price according to quality. The maker is the last but not the least. We carry such lines as

Watson's Unshrinkable—
In Women's, 75c to 3.00
In Children's, 50c to 1.15

Turnbull's—
In Women's, 65c to 1.75
In Children's, 65c to 1.00

Penman's—
Men's Fleece-lined, 1.00
Boys' Fleece-lined, 75c
Combinations 1.20 & 2.25

Yarn

Baby Lamb, 1 oz. balls	15c
Monarch Dore, 1 oz.	25c
Double Knitting Yarn, 4-ply, 2 oz. skein	35c
Fingering Yarn, in colors, lb.	1.35
Factory Yarn, per lb.	90c

Quinn & Quinn

Ford

SALES AND SERVICE

Truck Utility--Car Speed

The regular Ford Car Chassis gives you Ford Car speed—the box body gives you the facilities of a truck. For handling light merchandise—for retail delivery purposes—for carrying the tradesman, his tools and materials to a job; for running in to market with farm produce, no outfit is so convenient or so economical as the Ford Rapid Delivery Runabout.

We will make it easy for you to own one of these business builders. No red tape. Just a moderate initial payment and the Ford Rapid Delivery Runabout is yours. You can take a year to pay the balance in equal monthly instalments,

FRANK SMITH

FORD DEALER — MADOC

TRUCK SERVICE

We are now in a position to ship our orders to Madoc and surrounding territory by our own truck. This gives quick service and delivers the goods to your door.

If Requested We Will Quote Delivered Prices.

THE HOUSTON CO. Ltd.

Phone 27w — Tweed, Ont.

PULPWOOD WANTED

PEELED SPRUCE, BALSAM and POPLAR

Wood to be Peeled in Peeling Months of May, June and July

Advances Made on Contracts as Work Progresses

FOR PRICES, CONTRACTS, ETC., APPLY TO

GORDON W. JONES

PULPWOOD AND LUMBER

BANCROFT, ONTARIO

19-tf.

$50 to $5,000

A YEAR FOR LIFE

A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY PROVIDES IT

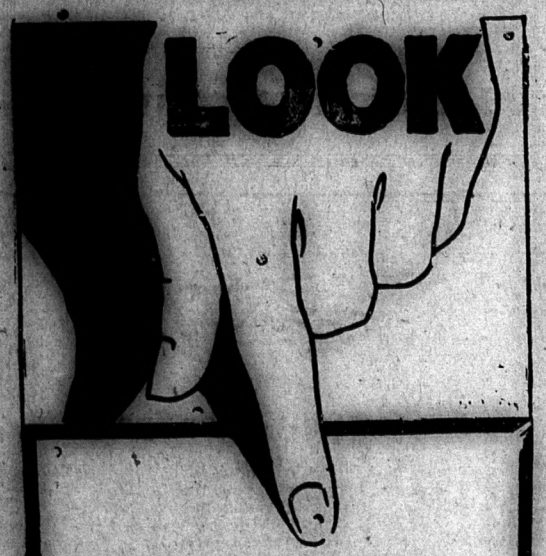
—No better life investment available
—No better security obtainable
—Cannot be seized or levied upon for any cause
—Will be replaced if lost, stolen or destroyed
—Not affected by trade depression
—Free from Dominion Income Tax
—No medical examination required

Anyone over the age of 5 years resident or domiciled in Canada may purchase.

Any two persons may purchase jointly.

Employers may purchase for their employees—school boards for their teachers—congregations for their ministers.

Apply to your postmaster; or write, postage free, to S. T. Bastedo, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information desired. State sex and age last birthday.



FINE STATIONERY

BOXED		IN PADS	
Society	50c	Dimity Striped	40
Gages Athenian (3 shades)	50c	Queen Anne	40
		Dutch Fabric	35
Holland Linen	50c	Old Windsor	30
Vinon Fabrique	50c	Kildare	25
-iana	40c	Buckingham Lin.	25
Society	40c	Onion Skin	25
Delmar Lin. Fab.	35	Snow Drop	20
Cambria	35	Crescent	15
Pemberton	35	Correspondence	
Royalton Linen	35	Cards	30c and up
Memories	30	Statement Paos	15
Salina	30	Receipt Books	10

Photograph Albums, Ink, Mucilage Paste, Typewriter Paper

Carbon Paper, Typewriter Ribbons

Blank Books, Stamp Pads

Paper Napkins, Crepe Paper, Etc.

Review Stationery Store

Madoc

SAFEGUARD THE BERRIES.

New Diseases Are Spreading Very Rapidly.

The Horticultural Station at Vineland, Ont., draws the serious attention of all raspberry-growers to the disease of the berry, Mosaic and leaf curl, which are threatening the industry in Ontario.

In the Niagara Peninsula, in particular, these diseases are extremely serious, and unless immediate and effective control measures are taken by growers, experience here will not differ from that of New York and other States in the Union. In the

Hudson River Valley raspberry plantations are reliably reported to be 100 per cent. diseased. In consequence production there has fallen off rapidly and growers are looking everywhere for new varieties and clean stock with which to make a fresh start. It is hoped that such a state of affairs can be avoided, but it can only be done by effective co-operation.

The diseases are serious, extremely so, and are spreading very rapidly. This is particularly true of the Mosaic. A careful survey of the Dominion Laboratory placed the average infection of Mosaic in 1921 at over 20 per cent. It is safe to say that it is much worse this year. In a very few years, without control measures, plantations will be hopelessly diseased.

It is sufficient to say that for Mosaic the most effective control lies in removing the diseased plants immediately after the fruiting season is over, from young plantations which are less than 10 or 15 per cent. diseased, and in setting out new plants from plantations certified free of disease. There are only about a dozen such plantations this year in the Niagara Peninsula. Efforts also is now being made to locate clean stock in other parts of the province. Meantime, on no account should one plan on setting out new patches from old diseased stock. Leaf curl should be rogued out in the spring, so that nothing can be done with this disease until the spring of 1923.

Growers are invited to get in touch with the Dominion Laboratory at St. Catharines, Ont., for further particulars regarding detection and inspection..

Valuating Land.

Agricultural Representatives in the various counties are being used as valuators of farm lands under the new Rural Credits scheme. The loaning of money to farmers at reasonable rates is a big step forward, which should not be marred by crippling another service of the Ontario Government, namely, the spreading of the gospel of better farming by the Agricultural Representatives. The latter gentlemen have been placed in the various counties of this province to assist the farmer to produce maximum crops of top quality, and not for the purpose of prying into his financial condition in order to determine whether he is a fit candidate for a Government loan. There are many individuals throughout the country who are seeking a loan, but whose farms and financial condition do not justify such a step. These persons are the ones who need the assistance of the Agricultural Representative in putting their holding on a paying basis, but if this Government official is forced to inspect their farm and turn down their application for a loan he is in a very poor position, indeed, to offer the other side of his services.

Scottish Estates Broken Up.

Scottish Farmer, in a recent issue, gives a long list of Scottish estates which have lately been broken up, together with the prices paid for different labor. The arable mixed farm of East Bonhard, about 136 acres, and including fully two acres of timbered woodland and two cottages, went at £4,300. East Kerse Mains, 108 acres, and a rental of £193, was sold for £2,750. The farm of Nether Kinnell, a holding of 112 acres, rented at £163, brought £3,150. For the farm of Borrowstoun Mains, extending to 340 acres, with a rental of £542, an offer of £5,500 was declined. The average price realized for arable land was, Scottish Farmer says, between £15 and £20 per acre. Burdensome taxation, due to the war, has reduced the value of British land holdings to a level below prices realized for some farms in New Ontario.

Feed Males.

Most males are as gallant as they are useful and most of them don't get all the food they should have unless they are fed extra. A small dish of grains nailed up beyond the reach of the hens is the proper method when hoppers are not used.

Sitters.

If you keep the sitting breeds of fowls they will freely offer to set at this time, and it is best that such be allowed to set. It's their nature and nature demands only that which is best for all.

FEED LAYING PULLETS

They Need Extra Food to Keep Laying.

Wheat and Corn Preferred by Poultry—Give Them Plenty of Green Feed—Beet Growers Can Make Good Syrup.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

A pullet requires more feed than a hen, if it is intended that the pullet shall produce eggs. A bird to lay well must have a surplus of feed over and above body maintenance. The excess of feed above body maintenance goes either towards growth, fat, or egg production. Why the pullet requires more feed than the hen is because her growth is usually not complete when she begins laying.

Poultry prefer wheat and corn to almost any other grain, but a lot depends on what they were fed when growing. Certain feeds they never have seen they do not relish, usually, when first fed. Hence one person's hens eat oats or barley much better than their neighbor's. The available grain feeds on the farm are corn, buckwheat, barley, and oats. Good wheat cannot be used. The non-milling wheat, such as that which is sprouted, or very small, may be used up to twenty-five per cent. of the ration.

Poultry feeds are divided into two classes: one, whole or cracked grains, commonly called scratch feed; and the other, ground grains, commonly called mash.

Scratch feeds are generally fed night and morning, and are scattered in straw in order to induce the birds to scratch or take exercise. A mixture of two or more kinds of grain usually gives better results than one single grain, largely because individual birds' appetites vary from day to day. A good mixture for the winter month might contain as much as fifty per cent. good corn, either whole or cracked; if corn could not be had, and the birds were accustomed to eating buckwheat, the buckwheat would answer nearly as well, or one could use twenty-five per cent. buckwheat and twenty-five per cent. corn. To the corn or buckwheat could be added twenty-five per cent. of barley, ten per cent. of wheat screenings, and fifteen per cent. of good oats. If one was obliged to do so, almost any of the grains could be fed alone with the exception of oats. There is too much hull or husk on oats to use entirely as a single feed.

At present for a mash feed we are using the standard hog feed. If the ground grains are to be fed moist or mixed with cooked household refuse then the mixture should be one that will mix to a crumbly state, but if fed dry in an open hopper the above is not so important.

The mash feed is the one where the animal meals are generally given. The amounts vary from ten to twenty per cent. of the mixture. The animal meals used are commonly high grade tankage and beef scrap. Where one has plenty of skimmilk or buttermilk the other animal feeds are unnecessary. Some use green cut bone; cooked refuse meat, such as livers, lights, beef heads, etc.

A very good mash can be made of one part each by measure of shorts, barley meal, and ground oats. Corn meal could be used in the place of the barley or with it. If one is short of green food or roots, it would be well to add one part of bran. Perhaps the simplest mash to feed from an open hopper is rolled or crushed oats. We have used this, when the birds had milk to drink, for a number of years with excellent results.

Laying hens require plenty of green feed. This green, succulent feed, is very important. Too much grain and no green food at times is very dangerous. Cabbage is one of the best green feeds. Roots are very good, but clover leaves should be within reach as well as the roots. Sprouted oats are used to a large extent on poultry farms. When the birds get accustomed to a green and succulent food it is generally wise to give them all they will eat. A pen of fifteen pullets will eat a fair-sized head of cabbage almost every day, or one hundred hens will eat a peck of sprouted oats day after day.

Keep your pen sweet and clean, but not drafty. Give the hens plenty to eat and some variety to the feeds. If you are regular in feeding and kind in your manner, the hens usually respond with very fair egg production.

Grit and shell should always be within easy access.—W. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Early After-Harvest Cultivation.

"A stitch in time saves nine." In the case of weeds prompt and thorough after-harvest cultivation prevents many thousands of weeds from developing seeds, and thus saves hours of tedious labor the succeeding season. Early after-harvest cultivation is one of the best ways to destroy annual and winter annual weeds, such as False Flax, Corn Cockle, Wild Buckwheat, Pigweed, Ball Mustard, Wormseed Mustard and Annual Sow Thistle. Plough shallow, not more than three or four inches deep, immediately after harvest, and harrow and cultivate frequently. By the shallow ploughing the weed seeds are kept near the surface and by the frequent stirring of the soil they are made to sprout, and having sprouted they are easily destroyed by further cultivation.—Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Guelph.

One and a half oz. of formalin in 15½ oz. of water fed at the rate of one teaspoonful per pint of milk is a good remedy in the case of diarrhoea in calves.

FEEDING OF NEW GRAIN

Is Apt to Cause Trouble to Live Stock.

Horses More Susceptible Than Cattle—Pigs Do Better on It Than the Other Stock—Best Methods In Preservation of Hay.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Each year brings a certain amount of trouble through the feeding of new grain to live stock, and consequently greater care should be exercised to avoid digestive derangements.

The horse is generally considered a little more susceptible to digestive troubles following changes in feeding practice than are other classes of farm live stock. It is always well to make changes very gradually and carefully. The main grain feed of the horse in this country is oats, and new oats should always be fed with great care. Hard-worked horses should, if it is at all possible, be fed old oats, and the new grain left to dry and cure for a few weeks after threshing. At any rate to avoid colic, acute indigestion and inflammation new oats should at first form only a part of the grain ration, being mixed with old oats and possibly a little bran and the percentage of the new grain gradually increased until the horses are on full feed. Sudden changes from old to new grain are especially dangerous with the horse and particularly with the horse at heavy work and on a heavy concentrate ration. There is, of course, a difference due to the time of threshing. Grain which remains in stack or mow for several weeks and thus becomes dry and cured is not so dangerous as that threshed directly from the field or immediately after harvesting.

As a rule heavy feeding of grain is not practiced with cattle and sheep on pasture. Where such is the case, however, changing from old to new grain should be done with care and the substitution should be, if possible, gradual. If the ration must, of necessity, be composed entirely of newly-threshed grain it should at first be comparatively light and increased very gradually.

Pigs usually handle newly-threshed grain without much trouble, although if on very heavy rations when finishing for market a little care should be taken that they be not thrown off their feed. Newly-threshed grain is difficult to grind fine and is not easily stored and large quantities of the ground grain may not be stored in bulk as heating and musting will result, lowering the feeding value of the grain by rendering it unpalatable and less digestible. Musty grain is more dangerous than clean, new grain.

These points should be kept in mind. First make all changes from old to new grain gradually. Secondly, if no old grain is fed as part of the ration start the new grain in small quantities, gradually increasing until the desired quantity is reached. Feed no heated or musty grain. —Wade Toole, O. A. College, Guelph.

Best Methods In Preservation of Hay.

In a season of labor scarcity haying is a problem on the average farm. It is necessary to make use of all the modern machinery available in order to expedite the saving of this important crop. First, then, we must emphasize the use of machinery in curing and storing. Men are not to be had in plentiful supply, but, in most cases some form of co-operation may be resorted to in order to obtain the use of tedders, hay loaders and horse forks to handle the bulk of the crop. By all means plan to use machinery in place of men this year or otherwise considerable of the crop will not be harvested in the best possible condition.

It is usually safe to cut after a rain when the weather appears to have cleared. Red clover should be cut when about one-third of the heads have turned brown. The tedder should then be used until the crop is dry enough to rake—a period which will vary according to the weight of the cutting, the weather and the amount of sap in the stalk. Gather with a side-delivery rake if possible, or in small windrows with an ordinary dump rake. The hay loader works best with a small windrow. By all means use a loader if possible and to facilitate matters a sliding rack may be used so that when one-half the rack is loaded it may be pulled ahead and the remainder loaded. In a pinch this will save a man. The horse fork and slings save much time in unloading.

We mention red clover because it is the commonest and most satisfactory hay crop, and is used in all general farming hay mixtures.

Timothy should be cut either after it is out of the first blossom or after the second blossom has fallen—generally the latter. It will require less tedding than clover, is more easily cured, and may be drawn in sooner after cutting. Do not let it get too ripe and woody.

Alfalfa should be cut when the young shoots are noticed starting out from the axils of the lower leaves on the stalks, and should be handled much like red clover, only greater care is necessary to preserve the leaves, a very valuable portion of the plants.—Wade Toole, O. A. College, Guelph.

Good seeds are uniformly bright colored, whereas seeds that have been exposed to moisture, or that are dead, are duller and darker in color.

Some good disinfectant such as creoline, zenoleum, or carbolic acid solution applied to the navel of foals immediately they are born and each day for a week or more will often save the colt from navel ill.

VETERINARY SPECIMENS

Submitting for Bacteriological Examination.

How to Prepare for Testing When Animals Die Suspected of Such Dangerous Disease as Rabies, Anthrax, Blackleg, Contagious Abortion, Etc.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The amount of care and judgment necessary in selecting and forwarding specimens for bacteriological examination is not generally realized, and as a result a good deal of material received is either in a state of putrefaction, or taken from an unsuitable part of the animal, and is consequently useless. Take, for example, blackleg. In this disease the bacteria producing the condition are localized in the black, gassy swellings, and are not found generally throughout the body. If a blood sample, or portion of muscle other than the blackened part, is sent to the laboratory the bacilli are not found in the specimen, whereas if a small piece of the black muscle had been sent they would have been present.

It is necessary to collect the specimens in a careful manner, using instruments that have been sterilized by boiling; and placing the material in a container that has been similarly sterilized. If this is not done, the harmless bacteria which are present everywhere, will gain entrance to the tissue, and will multiply very rapidly and completely overgrow the disease producing ones, which do not as a rule multiply as readily under the same conditions, and on examination at the laboratory nothing may be found but these harmless organisms.

A complete report should always accompany any material to be examined. The absence of definite information about the case causes delay, and makes it difficult to give reliable information, because there are a great many different kinds of disease producing bacteria, the isolation of which requires different technic, whereas specific information may assist the search for the probable causative agents.

Material intended for examination must not be placed in preservative fluids, which would destroy the bacteria. Large specimens, such as an entire organ, should be removed with sterile instruments, at once wrapped in several layers of cheesecloth moistened with a 10 per cent. formaldehyde solution, then in oiled or wax paper and packed in ice and sawdust. It is often inconvenient to use ice, in which case the organ may be liberally sprinkled with borax or boracic acid, wrapped in several folds of dry cheesecloth and packed in shavings in a wooden box. If borax is not available wrap in the formaldehyde moistened cheesecloth and pack in shavings. Material should never be placed in unsterilized packing material unless protected from contamination by one of these methods. Small specimens should be placed in wide-mouthed bottles or fruit jars that have been boiled and cooled before using and no preservative of any kind should be used as it would penetrate small specimens and kill the bacteria.

Pus.—Pus for examination may be forwarded in a small bottle, previously sterilized by boiling. Care should be taken to avoid getting pus on the outside of the bottle or stopper, as this is at least unpleasant and may be dangerous, to handle.

Rabies.—The head of a dog suspected of rabies should be wrapped in a protective covering of cheesecloth or oiled paper, (packed in crushed ice and sawdust during hot weather), and sent as quickly as possible to the nearest laboratory doing this work—in Ontario the Provincial Board of Health Laboratories, at 5 Queen's Park, Toronto, or its branches at Fort William, Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, Kingston and London. Never kill a dog suspected of rabies, as in the early stages it may not be possible to find the Negri bodies in the brain cells; but restrain the animal and properly look after it for ten days, before which time if rabid it will have died.

Hemorrhagic Septicemia. — The pneumonic lung, or liver or other organs showing lesions, should be forwarded, packed in one of the ways already described. It is well to include the heart, the vessels having been tied before removal with string soaked in a disinfecting solution. Wrap each organ separately before placing in the box.

Anthrax.—If Anthrax is suspected never open the carcase, as this permits the anthrax bacilli to form spores in the presence of the air, in which condition they will live for years, and form a centre of infection. Remove an ear and send to the laboratory in a sterile container, or wrapped in disinfectant moistened cheesecloth, and packed as already described.

Blackleg.—In a case of suspected blackleg send a small bit of the blackened and gas-filled muscle in a sterile wide-mouthed bottle.

Contagious Abortion. — The most convenient method is to send a blood sample from the cow for the elimination and complement fixation tests. The blood is collected from the jugular vein by means of a sterile hypodermic needle, and a small sterile bottle is filled up to the neck. As soon as the blood clots it should be mailed to the laboratory, where the serum is separated and the tests carried out.

Where the owner of animals wishes to send specimens for examination he will find it to his advantage to consult his veterinarian, as he is in a position to advise as to what material should be submitted and the best to send it.—Dr. Ronald Hamilton, Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.

THE BEAVERS AT HOME

ROMANCE OF MASTER BUILDERS OF THE WILDS.

Although Less Than a Yard In Length, the Industrious Little Animal Which Canadians Adopted as Their Emblem, Constructs Dams, Three Hundred Yards Long In Rivers.

"I think that this will suit us," said young Mr. Beaver to his bride.

They had halted beside a small, clear stream in the virgin forests of Northern Canada, and had traveled some distance at considerable risk, for wolverines were plentiful this summer, and every beaver knows that this animal loves beaver meat.

Young Mrs. Beaver was stripping the bark off a young willow and eating it delicately. She and her husband lived largely on such fare.

"It's time we did settle down," she remarked, as she sat on her haunches and looked about her. "There's plenty of food here."

"What I suggest is that we should first of all make a home in the bank of the stream and build a lodge later," said Mr. Beaver.

"Very well, only don't lose time," his wife answered. "Even if it's not the sort of home to which I've been accustomed, it will be better than nothing."

Young Mr. Beaver plunged, almost silently, into the water and disappeared, while his wife went on with her dinner philosophically, for, left to themselves, wild animals are usually philosophical.

Presently he returned, a little puffed from staying so long under water.

"I've found the right starting-place, between some big roots," he said. "It's gravelly, and we can soon burrow into it. We must take it in turns. Come along, and I'll show you."

Thus it was that Mr. and Mrs. Beaver made a temporary home in a burrow, which, starting under water, extended inwards and upwards, terminating in a nice chamber just above water level.

Here the first family was born, and while Mrs. Beaver was attending to them her husband was planning out his grand scheme for a settlement.

With his powerful teeth, worked by jaws of singular strength, Mr. Beaver cut down several small trees, and, removing the bark, brought it home, some being used up at once, and some stored for the winter.

Generally the trees he felled were six or seven inches in diameter, but several were bigger. These he cut into convenient lengths, and, with the aid of his wife, dragged them to the water.

Left to themselves they would have floated away; but when the beavers added their weight to them they sank to the bottom of the river, and were there held down while the little architects and builders scraped sufficient gravel and stone on them to keep them down.

The dam was but a foot high when winter came upon them. Already it was taking a convex form, so that it offered the least possible resistance to the stream, and it was twenty feet in width.

The winter was a time of danger. The river froze, and there was trouble in keeping open a hole in the ice by which to leave and enter the home in the bank. Then when the spring came, floods threatened to invade the sleeping chamber, and the small family had to prepare to leave it.

But the danger passed, and with open weather the labor of making the dam was continued, the young family now working with their parents.

Thousands of logs were added to those already in position, and these were cemented together with mud, vegetable fibre, rushes, and twigs, the erection soon growing higher and higher.

Then the dam had to be extended on either side, so that the pond was enlarged until a large sheet of water was artificially made, which rendered the beavers safe against a rapid rise in the stream, or against drought, which would leave their home open to attack by land animals.

Then in the early autumn of the second year came the building of the first lodge. It was started in the middle of the pond near the dam. Fragments of wood and interlaced rushes were worked together with mud, until at last a domed dwelling rose which, when finished, was nearly twenty feet in diameter. So thick were the falls that the home itself was only seven feet round and three feet in height, the floor being on a level with the water outside.

Around the lodge a deep ditch was excavated, too deep to be entirely frozen, and the entrance to the lodge was here, two feet under the surface.

When the lodge was built, more mud was plastered on the outside above the water-line, mixed with moss and small branches, and smoothed by the beaver's broad flat tail as a builder's trowel. In winter this froze into a iron-like mass, so that when the wolverine scrambled over the ice and tried to break in, he could make no impression on it, and the beavers dozed away in security.

Spring arrived. Work was plentiful. The ends of the dam had to be repaired and lengthened, and as this was done the pond grew in extent.

Flood water ran through the top layers of the dam, and a cut-way was also made for it in a fashion which showed that the beavers had thought the matter out and had met it scientifically.

That summer another lodge was built, and the dam strengthened and enlarged, and year by year this went on, until the dam was three hundred yards long, ten feet thick at the base, and six feet in height, a piece of work which would have absorbed the energies of a large gang of men.

Patience, and the mulberry leaf becomes a silk gown.

DELICACY MAY VANISH

SALMON BECOMING MORE RARE IN B. C. WATERS.

If Care Is Not Taken Disaster May Overtake One of Canada's Best Industries—Some of the Causes of This Situation—The Japanese Are Blamed for Destruction of Fish.

Unless conditions in British Columbia change rapidly, the prospects are that the common delicacy known as canned salmon will shortly disappear from the tables of the Easterners, as word comes from the far western province that the industry has been overdone and that the British Columbia Government is now considering calling a halt on all salmon fishing for a definite number of years. The necessity for some drastic step in this direction was forced to the attention of the officials when the regular fleets of fishing boats started out on their runs. The first boats went out and reported that though this is the "fourth year"—that is, the year when the run should be unusually large, the salmon, particularly the sockeye, was hard to find. Those who are in touch with the salmon fishing industry are well aware of the fact that every fourth year there is a big run, while during the intervening years the run is but moderate. So when the normally big year begins to fall down, the officials look about for the explanation.

The solution of the situation was found in the fact that four years ago there was a monster rock slide on the Fraser river, which is one of the favorite runs of the salmon, and that this slide practically blocked the passage of the salmon on their way to the spawning beds on the upper reaches of the river. The slide occurred along the right-of-way of the Canadian National Railway, which, in the process of paralleling the Canadian Pacific Railway from Ashcroft on the Fraser river, was forced to run much closer to the water level, and which accordingly left its track much more subject to rock slides. At any rate, the slide occurred along one stretch of the line which runs through that picturesque district known as the route of the old Cariboo Trail, and now the salmon industry is suffering. The old Caribou Trail was the road which ran into the Caribou gold fields some forty years ago when the gold rush was on in that section of Central British Columbia, and the Canadian Northern Railway, by taking over the lower section of the trail, not only played its part in the salmon fishing industry, but put a spike in the good roads construction program of the province. Upon taking over the Caribou Trail, the officials of the Canadian Northern, who were responsible for the actual construction of the line, agreed to rebuild the trail at another point. They failed to do so, and that failure has added to the responsibility of the present management of the Nationals.

But, to get back to the salmon fishing industry, it became apparent early this season that the sockeye, which is the dainty among salmon, was growing scarcer and scarcer with the passing of years. Such was the situation that when the fishermen came in with their catch, they found that they could get thirty cents a fish from the canneries for the sockeye, while the "pinks," or the more common grades, commanded only five cents, sometimes running, as low as two cents a fish at the canneries. That situation, in view of the fact that a fisherman might go out at night and come back in the morning with a half dozen sockeye and several hundred "pinks," was an aggravating situation to the fishermen. So the officials have been making a careful investigation of the situation this summer, and while definite action has not yet been taken by the British Columbia officials, the matter demands some solution, and they are still working upon it.

If the matter were one for British Columbia to solve alone, it would not present many difficulties, as the ban would have been put on early in the season; but there is the fact that the Fraser river, which is the centre of the main fisheries in lower B. C., runs through the United States before it finds the sea.

Another situation has developed in connection with the salmon fisheries, and that is the growing impatience of the native-born fishermen towards the Japanese. In this, the Indians of the Queen Charlotte Islands and the other salmon fisheries at the north of the province have joined with the whites against the Japanese, so that at times the feeling is running high. The charge is that the Japs do not play the game fairly. The regulations are that nets must not be used near the mouths of the smaller rivers and creeks, as it is up these bodies of water that the salmon rush on their search for spawning grounds. While the whites and the Indians respect these regulations, knowing the menace which failure to do so would create to the industry, the Japs are not credited with the same consideration for Canadian affairs. The matter was the subject of one investigation in British Columbia this summer, but a satisfactory solution was not arrived at. The necessity has now been placed upon the fishery officials to see that the Japs conform to the regulations which have been abused so freely in the past. The Indians also charge that the Japs run in on their reserves and by unfair fishing tactics are practically robbing them of their one source of income. These two situations, the partial blocking of the Fraser river four years ago and the habits of the Japanese fishermen who have huge fleets at work, are responsible for the decline of the sockeye salmon fishing, the rising price, and the fact that this dainty may shortly disappear from the Canadian tables for a number of years.

Honor From France.

The University of Toronto announces that the first student to be awarded the French Government student scholarship, which has a value of about $1,400, is Miss Honora Cochrane, B.A., of 1826 Yonge street, Toronto, who has been chosen from the graduating class of this year. Miss Cochrane, who has specially distinguished herself among the students of modern languages, particularly in French, has spent some time in the Province of Quebec, and won this year's Quebec Bonne Entente prize. It is probable that she will spend a few years in teaching, and in this way aid in promoting that mutual understanding between France and Canada, which such scholarships are intended to effect.

The honor won by Miss Cochrane is particularly striking in view of the fact that the graduating class of this year was distinguished by exceptionally brilliant attainments in French. Several of the others were anxious to go to France to continue their study of French literature, history and language in the universities there.

The French Government last year for the first time opened to students of the University of Toronto the much-coveted posts for English speaking teachers in the Government secondary schools there, and this year showed in a more striking way its appreciation of the work done in French by students of the university through the offer of a student scholarship.

Canadian Fruit.

What is regarded as an almost entirely new trade is now developing in Montreal port. Hundreds of packages of peaches from Niagara have already been shipped to the United Kingdom, and are being followed by many more large consignments. In addition to this there is an exceptionally strong movement in Canadian apples, two thousand barrels being shipped out in the past four weeks, mostly on the passenger liners. The outgoing shipment manifests also show a big turnover in Canadian pears for the British market, and reports are expected shortly as to the condition of these fruit cargoes when they are unloaded and put on the British market. It is thought not unlikely that the British demand for Canadian fruit may broaden out still further as a result of the phenomenal amount of surplus home grown fruit here.

RHEUMATISM

Have you Rheumatism or Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago? Now is the time to get rid of it. Nature is doing all she can for you. Just help things along. Get a box of Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules from your Druggist and you will soon be fit and well again.

The Sound and Reliable Remedy **T.R.C.s**

Sold by Rierdon's Drug Store

Butter Wrappers, printed and plain at The Review.

Stories of Robert Barr.

Those who remember Robert Barr, the Canadian novelist, either by personal appearance or photograph, will picture a rather dour personage. The sparkling dialogue of his stories put him in a different light, and that is now confirmed by a couple of stories in "Memoirs of a Clubman," by G. B. Burgin, recently published in England. Burgin and Barr were walking together down the Strand when Barr "began to look annoyed." "There's a man with waxed moustache, silver-headed cane, and a swagger," he said, "who generally comes along at this hour, strutting in the middle of the pavement and looking not only as if he owned the earth, but expected everyone else to get off it." As chance would have it, the individual in question came along at the moment. Barr stopped in front of him. The man ceased twirling his stick and stopped in front of Barr. "Say," said Barr, with his inimitable drawl, "are you anybody in particular?" The man handed his card to Barr. "I'm Somerset Sausages. Out of the way, feller!" he said, loftily, walked round Barr, and twirled himself off.

Robert Barr was once traveling in France with his wife in a non-smoking carriage, when two brawny Huns, each smoking a huge pipe, got into the carriage. Explaining that it was not a smoking carriage and that Mrs. Barr objected to smoking, Barr promptly bundled them out again. At the first stopping place, when the Huns were strolling up and down the platform, they saw Barr smoking a huge cigar in the same carriage. 'You to us tell,' one of them spluttered, 'this a smoking carriage not is, and you yourself smokes when the lady the smoke not wishes. 'Ah, but, you see,' replied Barr, 'she's my wife and can't help herself'."

Lambs In Demand.

Owing to the extreme shortage of lamb supplies in the United States, the trade is largely of the opinion that the immediate result of the new duty will be stimulation of prices of lambs on the American market to a point where it will still continue to be profitable for Canadian exporters to ship lambs to the United States on the basis of the present prices obtaining in the Dominion. This statement was made in the course of an announcement by the Dominion Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture on the effect of the United States tariff on the lamb market..

Cash For the League.

Under a new scheme for the apportionment of the expenses of the League of Nations, which takes into account factors like devastations and the difficulties of certain small states, says a Reuter despatch from Geneva, Great Britain's share will be 2,100,000 gold francs; Australia's 576,000, India's 1,440,000, South Africa's 332,000, New Zealand's 221,000 and Canada's 775,000 gold francs.

The Earl of Balfour told the committee that Great Britain and the Dominions agreed to the extra levy on them provided it was provisional, but reserved the right to divide their aggregate between them as they thought fit.

All kinds of Job Printing. Orders promptly executed. The Review.

CHIEF PRECEPTS OF ISLAM

Confession of the Unity of God, Stated Times for Prayer, and Almsgiving, Are Imperative.

Before Mohammed founded Islam—the name of his faith—his people worshiped many gods, deities who were rulers or patrons of the different tribes, and above them stood Allah, the most exalted of all, who was evoked for the most important things and by whom were sworn the most solemn oaths. But he was believed to be too sublime to come into immediate contact with weak humanity.

At that time there was a sect called Hanifs, or penitents, who tried to lead a life of freedom from sin. From these men Mohammed drew many of his ideas and also from Jewish and Christian sources, and later wrote them in the Koran, the sacred book of Islam. Mohammed claimed to have had a revelation from the angel Gabriel handed him on a silken scroll. Among the chief precepts of Islam is confession of the unity of God, prayer and almsgiving. The watchword of Mohammed and his followers was: "There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet." This sentence in Arabic, together with "Wa la ghaliha illa Allah," ("There is no conqueror but God"), was written on the walls of the Alhambra and other Moorish edifices of Spain, and in most instances were carefully whitewashed away by order of Charles V.

Almost every religious belief contains something that is commendable, and many precepts needed by the people of that period are to be found in the Koran.

Derelicts Cause Many Disasters.

According to the United States hydrographic office an average of eight vessels are wrecked each year in the North Atlantic through collision with floating derelicts, and the average number of derelicts afloat at any time in that part of the ocean is not less than 30.

A derelict is a wreck that does not sink at once, and the most dangerous kinds are those which have been burnt to the water-line. Such was the Taurus, a Norwegian barque, which was sighted 18 times before she was sought out and destroyed by gunfire. Two ships actually collided with her, but happily without receiving serious injury. Sea captains are legally bound to report the whereabouts of any derelicts they may see.

Four Earthquakes a Day.

Floods, due to the denudation of the hills of trees, do an enormous amount of damage in Japan. The imagination of the tourist is caught by the fact that there are four earthquakes a day in Japan, and that within a twelvemonth fires may destroy four hundred acres or so of buildings; but floods cause much greater loss of life and property.

Every year on an average floods drown 600 people and cause a money loss of 1¼ million yen. These appalling figures do not include the loss of life by typhoons and tidal waves.—J. W. Robertson Scott in the London Daily Telegraph.

SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

"Fruit-a-tives" Completely Relieved Me

8928 Union St., Vancouver, B.C.

"I suffered with all the symptoms of Female trouble, with *chronic Constipation and constant Headaches.* I had pains low down in the back and sides of the body. A doctor advised me to have an operation.

I started taking "Fruit-a tives" and this medicine has *completely relieved me* of all my misery and suffering.

I am free of pain and headaches and the terrible Constipation, and what saved me is the fruit medicine, "Fruit-a-tives."

Madam M. J. GORSE.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Twin Teachers.

Twin brothers with identical qualifications have just joined the teaching staff of the London Collegiate Institute after having been engaged for many years as pedagogues in schools far apart. The twins are Walter E. Shales and William E. Shales, and they have been teaching separately for a sufficient length of time to develop distinguishing characteristics. Otherwise the students at London might have some difficulty because the brothers are to teach the same subject, science.

The Shales brothers attended public and high school together and entered Queen's University at the same time. They graduated together four years later and both became specialists in science. Then they went to teaching, but because of the very fact that their training was the same they were forced to take schools far apart in order to teach the work in which they had specialized. Walter became principal of Hawkesbury High School. William taught at Smith's Falls, and at one time was principal for five years at Ingersoll Collegiate.

Each of the Shales brothers hold the degrees of B.A. and B. Paed.

A Canadian Peotess.

The death of Miss Marjorie Pickthall is so comparatively recent that it is early yet to expect an edition of all her work suitable for inclusion in such form, but a memorial edition of "The Woodcarver's Wife" and later poems has been issued in connection with the celebration of the birthday of one of Canada's most gifted poets. Friends and admirers of Miss Pickthall held a simple but very beautiful memorial decoration service at her last resting place on the occasion of her birthday recently, and the new edition of some of the finest fruits of her pen provides a fitting souvenir of the occasion.

Cruel Pun.

Mrs. Ryder: "Where shall I find the announcement of Gertie's marriage?"

Mr. Ryder: "Oh, in the 'Noose of the Weak.'"

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Having had 30 years of practical knowledge at the bench, I am prepared to satisfy you as to good workmanship. I have a number of

Model C Valet Autostrop Razors

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Six sets of Single Driving Harness, second-hand, and two sets of Work Harness to be sold at a bargain price for cash.

Try a can of FLY-AWAY for spraying your cattle and horses for flies, etc. Agent for Renfrew Separators, Scales and Engines. Get our prices and terms. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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In China, doctors are paid so long as their patients keep well. That is a mighty good theory for batteries as well as human beings. Regular inspection and testing by our service department will aid you in keeping your battery in a healthy condition.

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THE ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD.

BETWEEN

THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS,

Applicant.

—and—

THE TOWNSHIP OF MARMORA, in the said County of Hastings, JOHN CLEMENS and JOHN DOYLE,

Respondents.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

1. The Applicant is the Corporation of the County of Hastings, in the Province of Ontario.

2. The Respondents are the Township of Marmora, in the County of Hastings, and John Clemens and John Doyle are Farmers, who claim to be affected by the closing of the Bridge hereinafter mentioned.

3. The Respondent Township of Marmora claims that the Applicant has maintained the Bridge across Lilly Creek hereinafter mentioned; and the Applicant, for the purposes of this Application only, is willing to admit that it is liable for the maintenance of the said Bridge; although it can find no record of any By-law or other Agreement, which renders it liable for the said maintenance of the Bridge.

4. The Bridge across Lilly Creek, between Lots Five and Six in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Marmora, is so old and dilapidated that it has been reported as unsafe for travel; and it is a bridge of some one hundred and eighty feet in length, and is over marshy and soft sub-soil, that it would be a very expensive bridge to build, and there are only two parties who will be seriously affected by the Bridge not being rebuilt and being closed to traffic.

5. The Applicant therefore PRAYS that this Honourable Board may, under Subsections Nine and Ten of Section 460 of "The Municipal Act," relieve it from the obligation to rebuild the said Bridge, as in the opinion of its Engineer it would be a very expensive Bridge to rebuild, and would cost Thousands of Dollars to rebuild it and the approaches to it, which would be unreasonable having regard to the use that would be made of the Bridge if it was rebuilt.

6. And the said Respondent, John Clemens, has agreed with the said Applicant, that in consideration of the sum of Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine Dollars ($799.00), he will release and discharge the said Applicant from all responsibility in the rebuilding, maintenance and upkeep of the said Bridge, situate between Lots 5 and 6 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Marmora, and known as the "Lilly Creek Bridge," in so far as the South half of Lot 6 in the 7th Concession of the said Township, which he owns, is concerned; and also relieve the said Applicant from all liability for any road or right of way to or from the said property.

7. And the said Respondent, John Doyle, has agreed with the said Applicant, that in consideration of the sum of Seventeen Hundred Dollars ($1700.00) he will release and discharge the said Applicant from all responsibility in the rebuilding, maintenance and upkeep of the said Bridge, situate between Lots 5 and 6 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Marmora, and known as the "Lilly Creek Bridge," in so far as Lot number Five (5) in the 7th Concession of the said Township, which he owns, is concerned; and also relieve the said Applicant from all liability for any road or right of way to or from the said property.

8. And the said Applicant, has agreed with the said John Clemens that if your Honourable Board will relieve it from any obligation to rebuild the said Bridge, and from any liability for maintaining any road or right of way to or from the said South half of Lot 6 in the 7th Concession of the said Township, to pay to the said John Clemens, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, the said sum of Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine Dollars ($799.00).

9. And the said Applicant, has agreed with the said John Doyle, that if your Honourable Board will relieve it from any obligation to rebuild the said Bridge, and from any liability for maintaining any road or right of way to or from the said Lot Number Five (5) in the 7th Concession of the said Township, to pay the said John Doyle, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, the said sum of Seventeen Hundred Dollars ($1700.00).

10 This Application will be heard by the Board after ten days from the service hereof, at such time and place, and in such manner as the Board may order and direct

11 This Notice is given by STEWART MASSON, of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Solicitor for the Applicant.

Dated this 15th day of August, A. D. 1922.

S. MASSON.
Solicitor for the Applicant herein.

TO

The Township of Marmora, John Clemens and John Doyle.

NOTICE OF HEARING.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board have appointed Wednesday, November the 1st, 1922, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the City of Belleville, for hearing the foregoing Application; and that all parties interested will then be heard.

DATED this 9th day of October, 1922.

S. MASSON.
Solicitor for the Applicant herein.

TO

All parties interested in the matset forth in the foregoing Application.

Fruit & Produce Sales are increased

by Long Distance

Quotations from recent reports:

"Of 48 cars of fruit for immediate sale, two-thirds were sold by Long Distance."

"¾ of our calls are from customers "Collect," our Company paying the charges."

"We use Long Distance frequently at night by arrangement with correspondents."

"Sold most of our canning pack by Long Distance."

"Whenever I have a surplus of produce I use your classified directory to get in touch by Long Distance with new customers."

We can tell you how to apply Long Distance to almost any business

JAS. A. COKERS
Manager

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

THE ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD.

BETWEEN

THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS,

Applicant

—and—

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF TUDOR AND CASHEL,

Respondent.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

1 The applicant is the Corporation of the County of Hastings in the Province of Ontario, who assumed the portion of the road hereinafter mentioned, upon which the Bridge hereinafter mentioned is situate by By-law No. 397, passed on the 9th day of June, 1883, (paragraph 38), as a County Road and also did assume the said Bridge, by By-law No. 398, passed on the said 9th day of June, A. D. 1883.

2 The Respondent is The Corporation of the Township of Tudor and Cashel.

3 The Applicant wishes to be relieved from the obligation of maintaining that portion of the County Road leading from Thwaites Corners in the said Township of Tudor and Cashel to the Boundary of the Township of Limerick, and also to be relieved of any liability in connection with the Thwaites Bridge thereon.

4 And in consideration thereof, the Applicant has agreed with the Committee of the Council of the Township of Tudor and Cashel to assume that portion of the road from the Five Mile Turn on the Snow Road to Spracket's Corners on the Cashel Road in the said Township of Tudor and Cashel, a distance of five miles, as a County Road, and further to pay The Corporation of the Township of Tudor and Cashel a sum not to exceed One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.) if necessary to indemnify the said Township of Tudor and Cashel against any costs for the purchase of any private property necessary for the closing of the said portion of the road hereinbefore mentioned.

5 And the said Township of Tudor and Cashel agrees with the Applicant to assume by By-law forthwith, as a Township Road, the present County Road leading from Thwaites Corners aforesaid to the Limerick Boundary aforesaid; and also to relieve the County from any liability in connection with the rebuilding, maintenance and upkeep of the said Thwaites Bridge; and further agrees to close to traffic forthwith the Township Road leading from Thwaites Corners to Bass Lake Turn, and to furnish to the County Clerk a By-law in connection with the closing of the aforementioned roads.

6 The said Respondent to be given full power to remove the present structure known as "Thwaites Bridge".

7 The said part of the said Road and Bridge are no longer required for the public convenience, and the said Bridge is so old and dilapidated that it will require to be rebuilt if rebuilding is not dispensed with, and the rebuilding of the said Bridge would entail a larger expenditure than would be reasonable having regard to the use that would be made of the Bridge if it were rebuilt, as it would cost something in the neighborhood of Thousands of Dollars, and would only accommodate settlers, who can easily be provided with other suitable accomodation.

8 And the said Applicant PRAYS that your Honourable Board may grant the relief and remedy hereinbefore set forth to the said Applicant, under the provisions of Subsections 9 and 10 of Section 460 of "The Municipal Act".

9 This Application will be heard by the Board after ten days from the service hereof, at such time and place, and in such manner as the Board may order and direct

10 This Notice is given by STEWART MASSON, of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Solicitor for the Applicant.

Dated this 15th day of August, A. D. 1922.

S. MASSON.
Solicitor for the Applicant herein.

TO

The Corporation of the Township of Tudor and Cashel.

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DATED this 9th day of October, 1922.

S. MASSON
Solicitor for the Applicant herein.

TO

All parties interested in the matset forth in the foregoing Application.

ZERO HOUR FOR THE WORKER

What People Determine to Do at Quitting Time Largely Determines Future, Financier Says.

A famous financier recently observed that 5:03 o'clock in the afternoon for most persons is the most important part of the whole day.

"The ninth hour, and not the eleventh," he said, "is the hour of destiny. At three minutes after five your day's work is done. You are about to use or squander four or five precious hours of your own time. All day you have been working for somebody else. Shortly after five o'clock you are called upon to make an important decision for yourself.

"At 5:03 o'clock three out of every ten persons are hurrying to the telephone to make a 'date' for the evening. Probably four are getting listlessly into their wraps for the journey home to a wasted evening.

"The remaining three—well, look out for them. Some of them are working overtime on their jobs. For the company? Well, perhaps, but primarily for themselves and their future. Others are planning a busy evening at some night school.

"Check up on yourself at three minutes after five."

The Irish "O" Without Apostrophe.

That the apostrophe, like the hyphen is a recent intrusion, is the statement of Francis o Sullivan tighe (sic), author of the Irish romance, "The Portion of a Champion." "The 'o,'" he says, "is not a contraction of 'of,' as popularly supposed. It is a corruption of the Irish 'ua' meaning 'the descendant of.' Also the 'o' should not be capitalized except when the Christian name is omitted."

The word "tighe," following the author's name, signifies "of the house," and it is the traditional designation of his family as distinguished from others of the O Sullivan clan. In private life the author is just plain Sullivan, but he thinks that to print it so on the title page of his Fifth century romance would be anachronism.

Shakespeare and Cromwell.

Oliver Cromwell was born on April 25, 1599, and died on September 3, 1658. In a limited sense Shakespeare and Cromwell were contemporaries. Shakespeare was 35 years of age when Cromwell was born and he lived seventeen years after that time. No doubt as a youth Cromwell had heard of the famous poet and dramatist, but likely not much to his credit, for a dramatist was not highly thought of by such Puritans as those among whom Cromwell was reared. Shakespeare probably never heard of the lad, Oliver Cromwell.

Unprepared.

"What kind of climate will we find on this island?" the shipwrecked damsel wanted to know. "Hot, sultry, stifling, no wind, no rain, no snow," the captain predicted gloomily. "And I haven't even brought my furs!" lamented the modern maid.—American Legion Weekly.

Dutch French Bulbs

For bedding and potting indoors. Beautiful colors. Easy to grow. Please send for our price list.

C. E. Bishop & Son

Seedsmen Belleville, Ont.

MONTGOMERY'S CATALOGUES NOW READY

Farms ranging in acreage from 2 acres to 400 acres. Also

Several Summer Cottages, Garages and Stores or any kind of business.

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FARM FOR SALE

200 acres more or less, limestone clay and loam soil, county of Prince Edward, suitable for Stock, Grain and Hay growing; never failing water supply, without pumping. 625 young apple trees (3 winter varieties) coming into bearing. Rural Mail Service, Bell Telephone connection, convenient to school and Church, about ½ mile from R. R. Station, good buildings and well fenced; high state of cultivation, free from foul seeds, very desirable locality to live in. Will sell as a going concern, with or without furnishings, clear title, immediate possession if desired. F. S. Anderson, *209* John St., or *42* Bridge St., Belleville, Ont. 37tf

WOOD LOT FOR SALE

144 acre wood lot for sale, being lot 29, concession 7, Madoc Township one mile from Bannockburn Station. This lot is heavily timbered. For further particulars apply to T. A Lewis, 211 Arlington Ave., Toronto. 38-41

FOR SALE

Twenty Bred-to-lay Cockerels for sale. The dams of these birds have an average of 150 eggs per annum. Review office.

FOR SALE

At once one bicycle nearly new,
Apply at,
REVIEW OFFICE.

FOR SALE

A boathouse at Moira Lake, suitable for a couple of boys for camping purposes. Will be sold for the price of the lumber in it.

Apply at once to the Review.

FARM FOR SALE

100 acres more or less, part lot 6 in 7th concession of Madoc, 2 miles from Madoc Village. Good buildings well fenced, well watered, a never failing spring creek, good state of cultivation. Will sell or rent to suit applicant. W. H. Pringle, R. R. No. 3. 41-3

TAX SALE NOTICE

The list of Lands for sale for taxes in the County of Hastings has been advertised in the Ontario Gazette on the 22nd and 29th days of July and the 5th and 12th days of August 1922 and in default of the payment of taxes and costs the lands will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M.

Tuesday, October 24th, 1922

at the Court House in the City of Belleville. Copies of the lists of lands can be had on application to my office Shire Hall Belleville after August 21st.

B. Mallory
County Treasurer.
Belleville July 18th 1922. 29-4t

Money in Economy

"Classified Want Ads." are an economical and effective method of reaching the buying public. Their small cost is not an expense, but an investment which will return large dividends.

McIntosh Bros.

Irresistible Bargains

CALL AND SEE THEM !

Serge
Pure wool, any shade, 40 in. wide
79c yd.

Serge
Pure wool, any color, 50 in. wide.
98c yd.

Ladies' Serge Dresses
Special
Reduced prices in our entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Serge and Flannel Dresses.
(This Week)

UNDERWEAR DAY
(Saturday)
A special reduction in Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear for one day
SATURDAY, OCT. 14th
Prices good for one day only.

Silks
This week we are offering our entire stock of silks at
$1.50 per yd.

San Toy
A beautiful dress fabric, regular $1.50 per yard. This week
$1.29 per yd.

Hosiery
A complete line of Children's Woollen Hose, at greatly reduced prices.

Coats
3 only Ladies' Fall Coats, reg. $25.00. Clearing at
9.95

McIntosh Bros.
(The Bargain Store)

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE LIMITED
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO
(55th Year
This College has an international reputation for reliability and efficiency. Students have come from all over Canada, the United States, Newfoundland, Bermuda, the West Indies and South America. They are attracted by our high standards and the success of our graduates.
Write for free prospectus. I. L. MOORE, Principal

THE ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD.

BETWEEN:

THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS,
Applicant,
—and—
THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ELZIVIR, in the said County of Hastings, and H. A. JIFFKINS and THOMAS F. BLUE,
Respondents.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

1 The applicant is the Corporation of the County of Hastings in the Province of Ontario, who assumed the portion of the road hereinafter mentioned, upon which the Bridges hereinafter mentioned, are situate by By-law No. 397, passed on the 9th day of June, 1883, (paragraph 42), as a County Road; and also did assume the said Briges as County Bridges, by By-law No. 398, passed on the said 9th day of June, A. D. 1883.

2 The Respondents are The Corporation of theTownship of Elzevir, H. A. Jiffkins and Thomas F. Blue.

3 The Applicant wishes to be relieved from the obligation of maintaining that portion of the County Road leading from the Eastern boundary line of the Township of Madoc in the County of Hastings, North-easterly across the North-west part of the said Township of Elzevir, through the Flats to the South boundary line of the Township of Grimsthorpe in the County of Hastings; and also to be relieved from any liability in connection with the Bridges on the said portion of the highway.

4 The "Forks Bridge" on the road to the Flats, "Black Creek" Bridge below the Flats, and "Black Creek Bridge" at the Flats on the said Portion of the road hereinbefore described in the Township of Elzevir, are so old and dilapidated that they have been reported as unsafe for travel.

These Bridges are of considerable dimensions having two Fifty Foot Spans and one Sixty Foot Span, and would be very expensive Bridges to build, and there are only two parties who will be seriously affected by the Bridges not being rebuilt, and being closed to traffic.

5 The Applicant therefore PRAYS that this Honourable Board may, under Subsections Nine and Ten of Section 460 of "The Municipal Act", relieve it from the obligation of rebuilding the said Bridges, as in the opinion of its Engineer they would be very expensive Bridges to rebuild, and would cost Thousands of Dollars to rebuild them, and the approaches to them, which would be unreasonable having regard to the use that would be made of the Bridges if they were rebuilt.

6 And the said Respondent, H. A. Jiffkins, has agreed with the said Applicant, that in consideration of the sum of Dollars, he will release and discharge the said Applicant from all responsibility in the rebuilding, maintenance and upkeep of the said Bridges situate upon the said hereinbefore described portion of road in the Township of Elzevir, in so far as Lot number Thiry-one (31) in the Fourth Concession of the said Township of Elzevir, which he owns, is concerned; and also relieve the said Applicant from all liability for any road or right of way to or from the said property.

7 And the said Respondent Thomas F. Blue, has agreed with the said Applicant, that in consideration of the sum of Thirteen Hundred and fifty Dollars ($1350.00) he will release and discharge the said Applicant from all responsibility in the rebuilding, maintenance and upkeep of the said Bridges situate upon the said hereinbefore described portion of the road in the Township of Elzevir, in so far as the West half of Lot Number Thirty (30) in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Elzevir, which he owns, is concerned; and also to relieve the said Applicant from all liability for any road or right of way to or from the said property.

8 And the said Applicant has agreed with the said H. A. Jiffkins that if your Honourable Board will relieve it from any obligation to rebuild the said Bridges, and from any liability to maintain any road or right of way to or from the said Lot number Thirty-one (31) in the Fourth Concession of the said Township of Elzevir, by the said H. A. Jiffkins, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the said sum of Dollars.

9 And the said Applicant has agreed with the said Thomas F. Blue that if your Honourable Board will relieve it from any obligation to rebuild the said Bridges, and from any liability to maintain any road or right of way to or from said West half of Lot number Thirty (30) in the Fourth Concession of the said Townsrip of Elzevir, to pay the said Thomas F. Blue, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the said sum of Thirteen Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($1350.00).

10 This Application will be heard by the Board after ten days from the service hereof, at such time and place, and in such manner as the Board may order and direct.

11 This Notice was given by STEWART MASSON, of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Solicitor for the Applicant.

Dated this 14th day of August, A. D. 1922.

S. MASSON.
Solicitor for the Applicant herein.

TO

The Township of Elzevir, H. A. Jiffkins and Thomas F. Blue.

NOTICE OF HEARING

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board have appointed Wednesday, November the 1st, 1922, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Belleville, for hearing the foregoing Application; and that all parties interested will then be heard.

DATED this 9th day of October, 1922.

S. MASSON.
Solicitor for the Applicant herein.

TO

All parties interested in the matset forth in the foregoing Application.

OUR DOLLAR AT PAR.

Some of the Influences That Caused the "Come-back."

Mr. H. B. Walker of the Canadian Bank of Commerce remarks that Canada is the first of the countries that fought in the war and suffered currency depreciation to get back to normal. It is a significant and encouraging fact, and is explained by a number of leading Canadian bankers. The president of the Bankers' Association, Sir Frederic W. Taylor, reminds us that it is not the balance of trade alone that has brought the Canadian dollar back to par. The influx of "extraneous money" has played a part. It is estimated that United States investments and purchases in Canada total about $20,000,000 a month. The general manager of the Royal Bank, Mr. E. L. Pease, directs attention to other factors, such as the tourist trame, the decline of Canadian purchases across the line, and the policy of American manufacturers, especially in the automotive industry, in making Canada an export centre for distribution to other parts of the British Empire. Wheat sold in Europe is also financed through New York, and this provides Canadian funds in the American market.

These explanations have a special interest because of the certain adoption of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill. The measure will further discourage Canadian exports to the United States, already reduced greatly by the present Emergency Tariff, which has been in force more than a year. One result will be to transfer Canadian purchases from the United States to Europe, but even if the balance of trade between Canada and her neighbor inclines more sharply against this country the inflow of American capital for investment will tend, as now, to support the Canadian dollar, and Canadian credits in Europe for the shipment of farm products will continue to be used, as now, for balancing our accounts with the United States. The necessity of large coal purchases across the line makes the present parity of exchange fortunate for Canadian coal consumers, a far more numerous body than Canadian producers who would profit by a premium on New York funds.

All kinds of Job Printing. Orders promptly executed. The Review.

Local and Personal

Mrs. P. Embury was in Belleville on Friday.

Don't forget to read McIntosh Bros. ad this week.

Mr. Walter Wiggins, of Bancroft, was in town this week.

Miss Beatrice Guffen was a guest of Mr. W. Kelly last week.

Rev. and Mrs. Stout, of Bancroft, were guests at the home of Mr. L. Keene last week.

Mr. James Whytock received two loads of soft coal and one of nut this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Eckert, of Toronto were visiting friends in town last week.

Reserve the date December 2nd for Presbyterian Sale of Needle-work and Home Cooking.

Mr. W. H. Nugent, Clerk of Hastings County, paid a visit to his son, Inspector Nugent, of this village.

Mr. William Guffen of Holloway was the guest of Mr. W. Kelly one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Maynes, of Latta, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Welman on Fair Day.

Mr. Clifford Jones, of Marmora, spent Sunday in Town at the home Mr. L. Keene last week.

For prompt service and quick delivery use Canadian National Telegraph. Geo. F. Maybee. Phone 79

Mrs. Garnet, of Toronto has returned home after spending a week at the home of Mr. P. Embury.

Come to our Big one Cent Sale on Thursday, Friday and Saturday Oct. 19, 20 and 21 at the Rexall Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. Cal. Wheeler, of Stirling spent Sunday, in town the guest of Mr. J. Hailstone.

Chas. Hansford, coductor for the last two years, on the G.T.R., left Madoc last week to take a similar position on the Peterboro Line.

Get you photos enlarged at The Ludbrook Studio in crayon, water color and pastel. Oval portrait frames always on hand. Our prices are much lower than agents.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Jones, of Marmora, spent Sunday in town at the home of Mr. J. E. Hailstone.

Lieutenant-Governor Cockshutt will open the Made-in-Belleville Industrial Exhibition and Carnival at the Armouries, Belleville, Oct. 24-28.

Ladies, try a pair of Chum Oxfords, in black or chocolate calf with low heel and medium toe. Special price Saturday, Black $4.25, Chocolate $4.75 per pair.

Once again there are rumors of the erection of an iron smelter at the Madoc station for the refining of Hastings iron ore.

A large body of talc has been uncovered at the Conley talc mine which insures a supply of that product for many years to come.

On Monday, Oct. 9th, at the Manse, Madoc, Luella, daughter of John Stewart Kelly of Malone, Ont., was united in marriage to James Williams Davis, of Kapuskasing, District of Temiskaming, Rev. S. G. McCormack, M. A., officiating.

The Ludbrook Shoe Store have placed in stock a nice assortment of Men's, Women's, Misses and Children's Hose, a few of which are on exhibition in our window display. Our prices are right.

Rumors are afloat to the effect that the old roadbed between the Madoc branch of the G. T. R. and the talc mines will be re-graded and a spur laid for the shipment of the ore from the mines. Negotiations are under way between the two companies interested and the railway company.

On Tuesday evening the 25th of September the Epworth League of the Methodist Church held their Annual reception for the students and teachers of the High School. The evening was spent in charge of the social vice president Mrs. Ashley and was spent in games and contests. After which refreshments were served. All apparently enjoyed themselves. A Hearty welcome is extended to them and their friends to attend the league services held every Tuesday evening.

You require fall footwear and we desire a share of your business. We have several good lines of boots, shoes and rubbers, and will be very pleased to display these goods to you. The first time you are passing the Ludbrook Shoe Store drop in.

Rich and varied program of amusements at the Made-in-Belleville Industrial Exhibition and Carnival; Argyll Light Infantry Band; Belleville Symphony Orchestra; Eureka Quartet and Solo Singing; Jitney Dancing; Baby Show; Guessing Contests; Dancing Nightly; Masquerade Carnival, Friday; Radiophone Concerts afternoon and evening. Exhibition open from 2 to 11 p. m. daily. Admission 15 cents, children 10 cents. Armouries, Belleville, Oct. 24-28.

Specials for This Week

10 dozen Men's Khaki Work Shirts, good weight and good wearing material, sizes 14 to 16 1-2. Extra special while they last
$1.00

15 pairs Men's Fine Mahogany Boots, Goodyear welted, medium high toe, rubber heels, sizes 6 to 9. Extra special
$4.90

Men's Serge Suits We have just put into stock 50 Men's and Young Men's Serge Suits, nice fine twills. Prices $19.75, $25, $30

GEORGE WEST

THE TELEPHONE SAVES YOU

WHETHER you are doing work on large scale or a small scale, every hour between daylight and dark is worth real money. Saving time is the same as saving dollars. Therefore, the installation of a telephone is one of the most profitable investments you can make, for it is the most economical *Time Saver* that science has yet devised.

This human-like little instrument completely banishes isolation and distance, and brings to the home, quick, direct communication over intervening miles.

Suppose you are expecting an important freight shipment and want to know about it—a telephone call to the station agent will save you a long drive to town, and in all emergencies—such as sending for the Doctor or Vet, getting an important message to your implement dealer, calling assistance in case of fire, *the Telephone will serve you.*

Ask us what it will cost you for service on our line—You REALLY NEED a Telephone

—AND PAYS YOU INTEREST IN THE SHAPE OF INCREASED LEISURE AND FREEDOM FROM ANXIETY

Northern Electric Company
LIMITED
TORONTO

Birds of Eastern Canada

A second edition of "Birds of Eastern Canada," a book that has proved very popular among lovers of birds, has been published. It contains 234 pages of printed matter and 50 coloured plates illustrating one hundred species of Canadian birds. It can be had in heavy paper covers at 50 cents or in cloth at $1.00 per copy by applying to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

CIDER FOR SALE

I have started up my cider mill and am prepared to take orders for cider. Will also make cider for parties furnishing their own apples.
ALBERT WANNAMAKER
East of cheese factory above Eldorado

LENGHT OF SERVICE

¶ YOU expect the watch you buy to give you years of reliable service.

¶ WHETHER it lives up to your expectations depends upon the movement with which it is equipped.

WHILE there are Maybee Watches at various prices, you can always feel sure—whatever the cost—that any watch we sell is one of lasting dependability.

GEO. F. MAYBEE
Jeweller and Optician
Est. 1896
Stewart and Columbia Phonographs and records
Ticket agent Canadian National Railways.

Negligible Qualities.

"Do you believe that spirits come back to this earth?"

"I don't see why they should do so," replied Senator Sorghum. "They don't need money and they haven't any votes."

That Settles It.

"I have bad news for you, Clarence."

"So?"

"Yes. I visited a fortune teller's this afternoon, and she told me that I am going to marry a handsome man."

Might Be Interested.

"My brother," said the pious person, "do you ever turn your thoughts to the River Jordan?"

"No, I don't," said the brisk promoter. "Has it any power possibilities?"

Not So Awful.

First Actress—Wouldn't it be awful if the earth stopped revolving and threw us into space?

Second Actress—I wouldn't care if it threw us into newspaper space.

We are now booking

RADIO CONCERTS

for Lawn Socials, Etc.

Many people have never heard Radio concerts, and those who intend to hold lawn socials, etc., will do well to investigate.

Our terms are very moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

EMPIRE RADIO SHOP - Madoc

Olga and That $75,000

By DORA MOLLAN

© 1921, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

Olga was pretty; her dearest enemies conceded her that. Olga was beautiful; her better friends said so. Also, so said the world in general. Olga was fickle; and for this her mother took her to task, telling her that if she did not mend her ways she would end by marrying a good-for-nothing.

Poems might be written to Olga's eyebrows, which she wore, "as is"; sonnets to her extended, upward-sweeping lashes; and her hair, "long and curly," could have served as an inspirational ad for the most expensive hair tonic. But Olga's strong point was her eyes. Young men, and older men, too, fell for them like pins after the shot of an expert bowler. It was as though they were constructed of some rare stained glass, beautiful in the sunshine, but not permitting the admiring gazer to see what lay on the other side. Each suitor imagined their beauty was the reflex of his own adoration.

First it was an ensign, and an officer of the United States navy was not to be scorned, Olga's mother said. "Why, who can tell? He may be an admiral some day!" Olga liked him, she owned up to that, but insisted that she did not want to call the wide world her home town.

Then came an engineer of the mechanical variety. He was earning a weekly hundred, and, as Mrs. Landry put it, "That much money is not to be sneezed at!" Olga liked him, too, but he was a widower and told Olga that she reminded him of his wife. Olga answered her mother's question as to why the young engineer came no more to call with the remark that she did not relish taking the place of a piece of string tied around a man's finger. Mrs. Landry replied with a sigh: "I wish you would sometimes talk English, Olga, that I can understand!"

The next was an engineer of the electrical persuasion, who had made a name for himself. He was twelve years Olga's senior. As Olga's mother phrased it, "It would give you such an important feeling to see your husband's name mentioned so often in the papers." To this Olga made answer: "I don't want my children's father to be an old man when they are just graduating from college, mother!"

Followed a Yale student, who must journey yet some way through the realms of knowledge, and an "atmosphere" actor from Movieland. Olga, however, did not like the idea of being engaged for two or three years, nor of living on air, even of the screened variety.

Number six had recently passed his twenty-first birthday and had received, along with divers neckties and handkerchiefs, the principal of a trust fund amounting to $75,000. This, together with a fourth interest in an aged millionaire grandfather, he offered to Olga as a sort of premium or bonus along with himself. Leo Danforth was what old ladies call "a nice boy," and friends "a regular fellow," with the accent on the adjective. Olga liked him rather better than any of the others, her mother suspected. Olga was thinking it over.

Perhaps her daughter's temerity in letting such an offer hang fire rendered Mrs. Landry speechless; or just possibly she realized that since her urging had never helped matters before, it might be well to propitiate "Lady Luck" by pretending to look the other way.

Leo came often until one evening, when he stayed unusually late. Olga's mother heard their voices on the veranda long after she had retired. They seemed to be arguing about something. The next evening Leo did not come, nor the next. For a whole week Olga's mother forbade herself to put one question to her daughter. Then Leo drove by in a new roadster —with another girl! A girl nearly as pretty as her own offspring!

"Olga," she almost hissed, "have you lost all reason? Are you going to let that knock-kneed Harris girl get away from you the best chance you are ever likely to have? Leo Danforth would be a nice boy if he didn't have a cent! And when it's just like finding a thousand-dollar bill in a cereal package, instead of a slip that may possibly get you a cup and saucer if you live long enough to save the other four hundred and ninety-nine!" Mrs. Landry paused, distracted perhaps by admiration of her own simile.

"Mother" (Olga took advantage of the hiatus), "don't worry your head over Leo. I told him to stay away for a time and give me a chance to see him with other girls. I want perspective—just to make sure that he will wash well and not fade in the sun, as it were."

"And while you hesitate the Harris girl will nab that $75,000 and you will be left—"

"Oh, well, mother," interrupted Olga, and her tone indicated that she wished the subject to end for the time being, "of course I run the risk of losing him. I lost the chance to have a dress of that gingham I liked so well, didn't I? It took so long, you remember, to decide whether or not the sample would stand every possible test that the material was gone when I went for it. I come by that suspicious trend of mind honestly, mother. Don't blame me if I apply it to the choosing of a husband instead of a fabric." Mrs. Landry was speechless.

Olga returned from her afternoon bridge club to find her mother awaiting her on the veranda steps, newspaper in hand. Grimly she held it out to Olga, forefinger pointing to a news article on the first page. Olga read. It was the old, old story; a crooked financier and his victims, whose wealth he had promised to increase even as the loaves and fishes. There was a list of dupes. The miracle worker could not be found. Among the names was that of Leo Danforth, and there was a local addendum stating that the grandfather of the young man, "it was reported," had disinherited him immediately upon hearing the news.

Olga looked up from the paper and the stained glass effect was very pronounced in her beautiful eyes. "Leo is coming tonight for his answer, mother. I had decided to say yes."

"You are going to—just the same—now?" Mrs. Landry put her arms around her daughter as the latter nodded, and her eyes said: "I wouldn't have a daughter of mine do otherwise—but see what you have done by not taking him sooner and preventing this."

Leo Danforth sprang eagerly up the Landry front walk that evening to where Olga stood awaiting his coming. Did he see beyond the surface of those wonderful eyes for once? Perhaps he did, for he guided Olga into the shade of the honeysuckle vine —and of his arms—without a word; and Olga nestled there so comfortably and they found so many important things to say to each other that it was quite two hours before the newspaper item was even mentioned.

Then: "Would you marry me just the same if I didn't have a cent, Olga?" asked Leo.

"Why, I am doing it! I saw the newspaper! What a foolish question when I—"

"Saw what?" broke in Leo. But even as he spoke an inkling of what had happened came to him. "You mean you read something about my Cousin John making foolish investments? I was up interceding with grandfather for him this afternoon. By George! His name is Leo, too, though they have always called him by his middle name. The local paper got the New York end of the story, of course, and jumped to the conclusion that it was I! And you, Olga darling—"

But love bounded Olga's world just then, on the north and south, east and west. She would be glad, later, that they had the money—now it was enough that her mother gave them her blessing, still believing Leo penniless.

REGION CHARMS THE SENSES

Description of Scenery in the Higher Himalayas Exquisite Piece of Word Painting.

Following the Himalayan-Thibet road from Simla, the traveler comes to the higher Himalayas, one of the most delightful regions on the face of the globe. Warm green valleys, all sunshine and soft air and flowers and bird songs, sweep upward with astonishing abruptness to great forests of pines and deodars swathed in moss and fern where cloud wreaths chase each other in the high winds and the edelweiss hides among the rocks; and up and up to giant glaciers and ice-bound peaks that pierce the very sky. Once enthralled by the spirit of the Himalaya mountains you will hardly escape, for it is the spirit of enormous distances, tremendous heights and terrific depths; the spirit of loud laughter of mountain torrent and the solemn stillness of densest woodland, of damp earth smells, of black, impenetrable shadow and blazing, blinding light; the spirit of glorious color on plant and bird and beast, on rock and cloud and snow.—"Kipling's India," Arley Munson.

"Mother-in-Law" Honored.

The quips at woman's extravagance in dress, and the variability of modes, which often provide the inevitable topical song at American musical shows, find their prototypes in the minstrelsy of a Wemba (South Africa) swain whose metrical plaint is, "O Woman, you are like a greedy wagtail, pecking up all you can get." But a "mother-in-law" joke in this tribe would result disastrously for its perpetrator. So great is the reverence shown this relative that a husband must step aside out of the path if he meets her abroad. Should he come upon her unawares he must bow his head, cast his eyes upon the ground, and not dare look at her. Nor may he address her at all until after his first child is born.—National Geographic Society Bulletin.

The Jockey club stand at the famous Argentine race course at Palermo, made chiefly of white marble, is the most luxurious structure of that kind in the world. Indeed, racing can be enjoyed with more indolent elegance in Argentina than anywhere else. You sit in a beautifully furnished room (if you are of the distinguidos) in the back of the stand and bet on the paris mutuels through one of the Jockey club's servants. The horses parade past the stand before the race so that you can pick your favorite yourself and then have a lackey bet on him for you.—New York Evening Post.

"Don't Argue," Was His Motto.

"What's come between Phyllis and Teddy? I thought that they were engaged." "So they were, until he absent-mindedly agreed with her when she told him that she wasn't half good enough for him."

The Cowboy's Joyous Life

Few more picturesque figures are to be found than the idol of the schoolboy's heart—the cowboy, the pioneer of the Far West.

The cowboy's sense of humor is best illustrated by the methods he used to fool his "tenderfoot" visitors. These tourists believed the "Wild West" to be a place where death lurked on every hand, and the cowboy took full advantage of this misapprehension.

The hoaxing was usually restricted to solemn warnings against the vicious bucking alleged to be latent within the visitor's very peaceful nag, or to thrilling and long-winded tales that ingeniously held the listener's interest but which had no point, the narrator suddenly starting at the beginning again and solemnly reiterating the whole thing word for word.

Exaggerated stories of wild animals were also frequent, and when the visitor's nerves were thoroughly on "edge" a wild howl at night would make him rush out of doors and fire at—a can punched with two holes, and containing a lighted candle.

Another form of amusement, writes Philip Rollins, in "The Cowboy," in Scribners, was a competitive reciting of the inscriptions upon the labels of the cans of condensed milk, beef, and other foodstuffs habitually used at the ranch.

The entire texts of these labels were committed to memory, and when someone making his first visit to the West would be observed listening with rapt attention to the cowboys' conversation — generally about horses or Indians—one of the party would pound on the table and begin, "—— Brand." Instantly mention of Indians would cease, and the men, to the astonishment of the visitor, would gaze at the ceiling and swing into a full-throated chorus beginning with "Condensed milk is prepared from," and continuing for some minutes. Or else the opening words of a different commodity would be launched, and the crowd would proceed, "Of peaches this can contains," and so on.

At the last word the insane revel would stop, and without explanation or apology to the bewildered visitor the original conversation would be renewed. This was what was called "keeping the pilgrim guessing."

When luck was with the cowboys when they went to the nearest town and gambled at faro they would proceed to "buy the town," a certain sum being placed down upon the table, and until the exhaustion of that money none of the restaurants and saloons in the town would make any charge to any customer for whatever food or drink he might consume.

Another phase of this recklessness with money found expression in the ordering of inordinately large and useless quantities of useful things. "Gimme a bottle of beer and $50 worth of ham and eggs" has greeted more than one restaurant waitress.

This was like the man who, spurned by a woman, "took to the hills," dug out a fortune, and one December returned to her presence. Knowing her liking for eggs—a great delicacy —he bought all the packed eggs in the territory for her, and at supper-time, in the presence of a rival, proudly directed the waitress to "give the lady a hundred thousand dollars' worth of scrambled eggs."

Audiences at the little theatres which were boasted by some of the larger towns were apt to throw coins to actresses who had earned applause. At one place a man became so enthralled at the way "The last kiss my darling mother gave" was rendered by the soprano that he hurled a 20-dollar gold piece, which, accidentally hitting the songstress behind the ear, knocked her senseless.

The cowboys' ponies were often exceedingly intelligent. When a cowboy had thrown his lariat and had lassoed an untamed animal the ridden pony would stop short and squat on his haunches, almost sitting on the end of his spine. From that instant his eyes stayed fixed on the fallen victim. As the latter rolled one way or the other, the pony, with front legs straight and braced stiffly before him, pivoted on his seat. So expert were some of the ponies that their riders could dismount and leave the holding of the roped beast entirely to the management of the horses.

In the early days, at festive times dances and so on would be held. The dearth of femininity was partly made good by such men as unselfishly volunteered to "dance lady fashion," and they were "heifer-branded" by a handkerchief tied on the arm, and all swept the floor with enthusiasm.

The cowboy was quite apt to talk in quizzical terms. In a skirmish with Indians one fell and lay stunned on the ground. There ran towards him a squaw armed with one of the banners known as "skull-crackers," used by Indian women for crushing the heads of wounded enemies. The semi-insensible "puncher" was recalled to action by his companion's announcement, "Look out, Jim, there's a lady coming."

A ranger once bullied a "bad man," and the incident was described thus by a "puncher": "The ranger came up and said, quietly, 'You're wanted. You'd better come along peaceable-like.' The outlaw he began to throw talk. The ranger he said, 'Don't act up. Be sensible and come along with me.' The outlaw, still jawing, started to reach (for his gun). He hadn't a tenderfoot's chance at that game, for the ranger he just whirled out his own gun and the outlaw stopped plumb short talking to the ranger and began a conversation with Saint Peter."

Pinch yourself and know how others feel.—Japanese.

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In fact, every detail of the car emphasizes its striking adaptability to business as well as social use.

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JUST FUN

HARMONIOUS CONSISTENCY

"What is the meaning of 'consistency'?"

"Consistency, my son, has to do with the fitness of things."

"I don't know just what you mean."

"I will give you an example."

"Yes, sir—"

"A freckle-faced girl in a polka-dot dress, leading a coach dog."

If She Were Teacher.

Little Girl—If I was a teacher I'd make everybody behave.

Aunty—How would you accomplish that?

Little Girl—Very easily. When girls was bad I'd tell them they didn't look pretty; and when little boys was bad I'd make them sit with the girls; and when big boys was bad I wouldn't let them sit with the girls.

Taking His Time!

He—C-c-can you g-g-get B-B-Bright-on for m-me on the telephone, p-please? And how m-much will it b-be?

She—Fifty miles—18 pence for three minutes.

"W-would there b-be a red-d-duction for m-me, d-do you th-think?—London Answers.

Made in U. S. A.

Assistant—Is this a Persian or a Turkish rug?

Storekeeper—Who has been asking about it?

Assistant—A lady who wants a Persian rug.

Shopkeeper—Why, of course, it's a Persian rug—tell her that it's very rare.

A Convenient Affliction.

"I'd do something for that cough if I were you, old man."

"That cough, my dear boy, is indispensable. Whenever a life insurance agent calls to see me I turn it on and he never stays longer than three minutes."—Boston Evening Transcript.

AGREED

They were talking about a mutual acquaintance and the first man was full of praise.

"Smart-chap, that, and a nice fellow to boot," he said.

The second man had just received evidence of the smartness in question and was still sore about it.

"You're quite right," he said. "He would be a nice fellow—to boot."—London Tit-Bits.

All Kinds.

California and New York were arguing.

"You're always bragging about your climate," camplained New York. "I wish you'd tell me what there is in it so superior to mine."

"No comparison," declared California scornfully. "You haven't any climate at. All you have is different weathers."

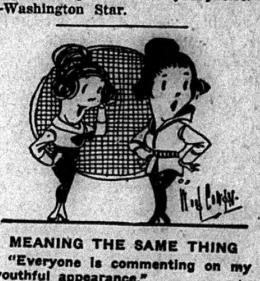
Departure From Form.

"I understand your prospects of re-election are not as bright as usual."

"Not nearly," admitted Senator Sorghum.

"Yet you believe in the wisdom of the plain people?"

Well, the plain people sometimes get brain fag, same as anybody else." —Washington Star.



MEANING THE SAME THING

"Everyone is commenting on my youthful appearance."

"Yes, I've heard a lot of them say you were remarkably well preserved."

Long Sore Throat.

Lives of all giraffes remind us
It would surely get our goat
If we caught a cold and had to
Suffer two yards of sore throat.

Direct Benefit.

"How did you like my sermon against gambling?" asked the new minister at Crimson-Gulch.

"I liked it great," replied Cactus Joe.

"Did it help you?"

"A whole lot. I had bet Three-Finger Sam $50 that 'ud be the first subject you'd address us on."

Cheering Prospect.

"Does Mr. Bibbles want to go to heaven?"

"Of course, but he's not ambitious."

"Eh?"

"He'll be content with what Conan Doyle calls one of the lower spheres where beer and light wines are served."

Tricks in All Trades.

"A great many 'Paris gowns' were never in Paris."

"And there is more to the story."

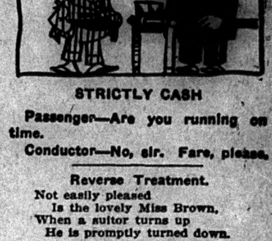
"Yes?"

"Some of our fashionable modistes with French names were born to good American monikers." — Birmingham Age-Herald.

Nothing Stirring.

"Mr. Wauleigh, a lady outside says she is soliciting funds for some worthy cause or other and wants you to give until it hurts."

"Return to the lady, Mr. Squills, and tell her the giving pain I acquired during the war has become chronic."



STRICTLY CASH

Passenger—Are you running on time.

Conductor—No, sir. Fare, please.

Reverse Treatment.

Not easily pleased
Is the lovely Miss Brown.
When a suitor turns up
He is promptly turned down.

No Delusion After All.

Doctor (to patient's wife)—Does your husband suffer from delusions, Mrs. Jones?

Mrs. Jones—I hope so, doctor. He's been worrying for a week over what he thinks your bill will be.

News No Surprise.

Miss Petite—Jack said I was a little flower that he intended to keep.

Her Friend—I noticed him pressing you.

Living Up to His Claim.

"Smith tells me that he would rather fight than eat," said Brown.

"Well, I guess he would," replied Jones. "I ate at his house one night."

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March 20

Our Humorist Visits England

The House of Commons is commodiously situated in London by the River Thames. There is a handsome legislative chamber attached to the premises—or so antiquaries assert—but the principal features of the House are the large lunch-room on the western side, the large tea-room on the eastern, the series of smaller luncheon-rooms extending all round, and a commodious bar which offers a ready access to the members at all hours of the day.

While any members are in the bar a light is kept burning in the tall clock tower at one corner of the building, but when the bar is closed the light is turned off—by whichever of the Scottish members leaves last.

Thus writes Stephen Leacock in his latest book, "My Discovery of England."

The Parliament Buildings are so cast—he goes on to tell us—that it is not possible to state with certainty what they do, or do not, contain. But it is generally said that somewhere in the building is the House of Lords.

When the Lords meet they are said to come together very quietly before the dinner hour, take a glass of dry sherry and a biscuit, reject whatever bills may be before them at the moment, take another dry sherry, and then adjourn for two years.

The public, according to Mr. Leacock, are no longer allowed unrestricted access to the Houses of Parliament; its approaches are now strictly guarded by policemen. In order to obtain admission it is necessary either to (a) communicate in writing with the Speaker of the House, enclosing certificates of naturalization and proof of identity, or (b) give the policeman five shillings. Method b is the one usually adopted

Some Americans, instead of merely bribing the policeman with five shillings, give him as much as a pound. The English people complain bitterly of the rich Americans who have in this way corrupted the London police. Before they were corrupted they would do anything for sixpence.

The most contented people in Britain, Mr. Leacock thinks, are those hailing from beyond the Tweed. The Scots, he says, don't want Home Rule, or Swa Raj, or Dominion status, they just want the English.

When they want money they go to England and make it, if they want literary fame they sell their books to the English; and to prevent any kind of political trouble they take care to keep the Cabinet well filled with Scotsmen.

Regarding prohibition in the British Isles, the author has this to say: In Scotland prohibition is not coming; if anything, it is going. Scotsmen have seventeen reasons for drinking whisky—all good.

In Ireland prohibition will only be introduced when they have run out of other forms of trouble. But in England I think that prohibition could easily come unless the English people realize where they are drifting and turn back. They are in the early stages of the movement already.

There are a number of good stories in Mr. Leacock's book. Amongst the best is one he tells against himself. It concerns a clerical gentleman, who officiated as chairman at one of his lectures. Of course, it fell to his lot to introduce the lecturer. This is how he did it:

"Not so long ago, ladies and gentlemen, we used to send out to Canada"—Mr. Leacock is a Canadian—"various classes of our community to help build up that country. We sent out our laborers, we sent our scholars and professors. Indeed, we even sent our criminals. And now"—with a wave of his hand towards the lecturer—"they are coming back."

No Executioner.

At the present time Canada has no official executioner especially retained as such. Arthur Ellis has been recognized as conducting executions but not, it is announced, as an employe of the Department of Justice. This curious situation is brought to light by the delayed execution of Bennie Swim, who was to have been hanged at Woodstock, N.B., recently. Swim was granted a reprieve by the Chief Justice of New Brunswick because Sheriff Jones was unable to find an executioner. Sheriff Jones made an affidavit to the effect that he had first engaged Arthur Ellis, "once in the employ of the Department of Justice, but found afterwards he had been discharged by the department," and that his efforts to secure someone else had been unavailing." At the Department of Justice, it was stated that Arthur Ellis had never been officially in its employ and therefore could not have been discharged. He has acted in a number of cases but not as an employe of the department. It was stated further that the execution of convicted murderers is a provincial and not a federal matter and that the department had never employed an executioner. It is understood that Arthur Ellis made a request some time ago that he should be appointed official executioner, but the request was refused.

CANADIAN MICA.

Greater Demand Than Ever For This Mineral.

The demand for mica is greater than ever, the United States Bureau of Mines reports. This odd natural substance is now one of the greatest boons in the electrical industry as a perfect insulator. So important is mica in electrical goods, it is declared that most of the larger electrical supply manufacturing companies own and operate their own mica mines.

Mica, says the bureau, includes a group of several minerals characterized by a perfect basal cleavage by virtue of which they may be split into exceedingly thin plates.

Of the several varieties of the mineral only two are of commercial value, the "muscovite," or white mica, and the "phlogopite," or amber. India, Canada and the United States are the chief producers

Mica possesses a combination of special qualities which is found in no other substance and consequently no satisfactory substitute has been found. Chief among these qualities are elasticity, toughness, flexibility, transparency, ability to withstand excessive heat and sudden changes of temperature, high dielectric strength, cleavability and resistance to decomposition.

An important use of electrical mica is for inter-leaving between the copper segments of commutators. Thin films are used in vast numbers in condensers for magnetos and in wireless apparatus. As sheets in greatly diversified shapes, or as washers and tubes, mica is used extensively as an insulator in dynamos and in various appliances, in fuse boxes, sockets, insulators, electric heaters, flatirons, telephones, etc.

As a heat-resisting transparent medium, sheet mica is still used in furnace sight holes, for heat screens, lamp chimneys, canopies and shades, particularly for gas mantles, also for military lanterns and lantern slides.

Its ability to withstand strains and shocks, combined with its transparency, has led to wide use in motor goggles, spectacles, drivers' helmets, smoke helmets, compass cards, gauge fronts and in windows subject to shock, such as on the conning towers of battleships.

Owing to the resonance of mica, circular sheets of high-grade muscovite are used extensively in phonographs as sound-producing devices. Such sheets are also used in other sound-detecting devices as the submarine detectors.

The brilliancy of its reflecting surfaces gives the mineral a wide use as a decoration, notably as Christmas tree "snow." Coarse ground mica it also used for ornamentation of pottery, lamps, curtains, cloth and in India in decorating the temples.

An unusual use for the ground product, which, says the Bureau of Mines, "fortunately has not extended outside India,' is in medicinal preparations and wound dressings."

The recent development of wide uses for the ground product has opened a wide field for utilization of waste and scraps, and saved the industry much expense. The more impure and coarse types are used as a coating to prevent tar roofing from sticking when rolled; purer and finer grades are used in paints, ornamental tiles and concrete. A mixture of ground mica and powdered aluminum is said to make a rust-preventing paint of good quality.

On account of its heat-resisting quality, it is used extensively in railroad car axle packing, in pipe and boiler coverings, in fireproof paints and even in rubber tires. Ground mica is also used in annealing steel, as an absorbent, for nitroglycerine in the manufacture of certain explosives, as a component in roofing, as a filler in rubber and other products, in calico printing and as the tire powder.

The purest and finer powder is used for wallpaper decorations, as a lubricant for wood bearings, and mixed with oil as a lubricant for metal bearings. It has been found that mica may also be used successfully as a flux in ceramic wares.

Hitting at the Japs.

Some sweeping recommendations are understood to be included in the introductory report of the commission on British Columbia fisheries submitted by William Duff, M.P., chairman of the commission, to Hon. Jacques Bureau, Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries, recently. Contents of the report have not been made public, but two of its main recommendations are said to be:

1. Curtailment of the issue of fishing licenses to Japanese.
2. Reorganization of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

In the latter connection the suggestion has been made that a Minister of Fisheries should be created distinct from the Department of Marine. The report is understood to take up this point and to urge reorganization of the department with a view to greater attention being given to fisheries and to the pursuance of a more consistent policy.

The Flowers That Bloom on a Hat.

It was late in the evening. Suddenly the door bell rang and the doctor answered. Some one needed his services, he concluded.

"Miss Caroline Tomkins?" said the caller. Miss Tompkins was the doctor's cook.

"She has retired," said the doctor.

"This is for her,"—handing the doctor a parcel from which peeped flowers and buds and leaves.

As he closed the door, the doctor said to himself:

"One of the cook's admirers has brought her a bouquet." He walked into the kitchen and placed the package in a dish of water.

An indignant cook stood before him the next morning.

"I wish to give notice," she announced. "I'll not stay another day in a house where some varmint put my new hat in a basin of water."—Everybody's.

ALASKA.

Some Facts About Canada's Arctic Neighbor.

A picturesque and profitable industry which is being developed in Alaska is the farming of blue foxes. A number of islands have been leased for this purpose to private concerns, the animals being allowed to run wild, but supplied with food in winter time. The stock required is obtained from the Pribylof Islands, where blue foxes have been numerous for many years.

The so-called blue fox is in color a dark blue gray. It is a variant, or "sport," of the common white Arctic fox. For some reason unknown most of the foxes on the Pribylofs are blue, and, to keep the strain as pure as possible, all white ones are destroyed.

The foxes on the Pribylofs make their dens in holes among the rocks. Males weigh as much as fourteen pounds. They are fed in winter on refuse seal meat, which is preserved by salting. About 1,000 are trapped annually, the skins fetching $100 apiece at auction.

Native to the Arctic Circle in Alaska is a curious breed of dwarf cattle, known as the musk ox. It has an undercoat of hair as fine and soft as silk, which is woven into ceremonial garments for the Eskimo chiefs and mystery men. The natives regard the animal as sacred. A half-formed project has in view the domestication of the species, which, if herds were developed, might become a valuable source of food supply.

The wealth near the Arctic in timber is enormous and virtually untouched. It shall not be recklessly wasted or misused, but shall be conserved as an undiminished resource for future generations. This is an affair which has been taken in hand under the scientific direction of the Forest Service, and one measure already adopted has been the setting aside of vast tracts as reserves—not to be withheld from public use, but to be managed with a view to intelligent utilization and conservation. These reserves are estimated to contain 77,000,000,000 board-feet available for lumber and pulp.

Alaska to-day has a white population of about 36,000, to which must be added 25,000 native Eskimos and Indians. What it needs most for its development is railroads. At Seward, the southern terminus of the new Government-owned railroad, a harbor has been dredged and a coaling station established for the navy. One may now travel by rail all the way from Seward to Fairbanks, though the bridge that is to span the Tanana is not yet built. It will be a fine structure, costing $2,500,000. The building of the railroad has employed 5,000 men for several years, the winters being devoted to rock excavation for cuts and tunnels. Not counting the bridge, its total cost will be about $52,000,000. It will be finished in two years.

The Tanana is a tributary of the Yukon, which is one of the world's greatest rivers and the principal artery of the commerce of the interior of Alaska. It will easily be seen what important advantages may be expected to accrue from a rail connection between the Yukon Valley and the South Alaska coast. The Government, however, has already in mind an extension of the road to Cape Prince of Wales, on the American side of Bering Strait, and the route it is to follow has been provisionally surveyed and mapped.

From Fairbanks the railroad will turn slightly west of north, reaching the south bank of the Yukon (distance 127 miles) at a point called the Rapids, where the river narrows, with high rocky bluffs on either side and a rocky islet in midstream which, exposed at low water, offers an inviting place of support for a bridge. The Yukon, according to the provisional plans, will be crossed by a bridge with a span 1,250 feet long, at a height of 150 feet above the stream.

Thence the railroad will run westward along the north bank of the Yukon 225 miles to the Koyukuk river, which it will cross at a point not far from where it enters the Yukon. From there it will proceed due west to Council, which is the center of a gold-mining district. The distance from Council to Cape Prince of Wales is only 150 miles as the crow flies, but the route followed will be more devious, up the valley of the Niukluk, thence across a low divide to the Kruzgemapa river, along the banks of the latter stream to where it empties into an arm of Bering Sea (Imuruk Basin), to the seaport village of Port Clarence, and up the coast to the Cape.

Greater developments are coming.

A Canadian Scientist.

Obelisks found in eastern countries, the sphinx and pyramids of Egypt, were part of the machinery of early civilization in the making of calendars, according to Moses B. Cotsworth, of Canada. They were erected, he says, for the purpose of measuring the sun's shadow to determine the length of seasons and times of planting. All early efforts to compute time measurements and create a method of dividing the seasons and years were connected directly with man's necessity for eating in order to live, Mr. Cotsworth says. He advocates a new calendar, with the year divided into thirteen equal months, instead of twelve unequal ones, as at present. Other changes have been made in the calendar in times past, he said. Even the Jewish Sabbath is not where it was generations ago. Since the world war, he states, Russia, Japan, Siberia, China, Turkey and India have adopted the Gregorian calendar for governmental and legal purposes.

Quebec's Record Crop.

In an official statement, G. E. Marquis, chief statistician of the Province of Quebec, estimates that Quebec, 1922 crop will attain a value of $225,000,000, as compared with $219,000,000 last year. This slight difference with an increased crop is due to the falling off in prices of agricultural products.

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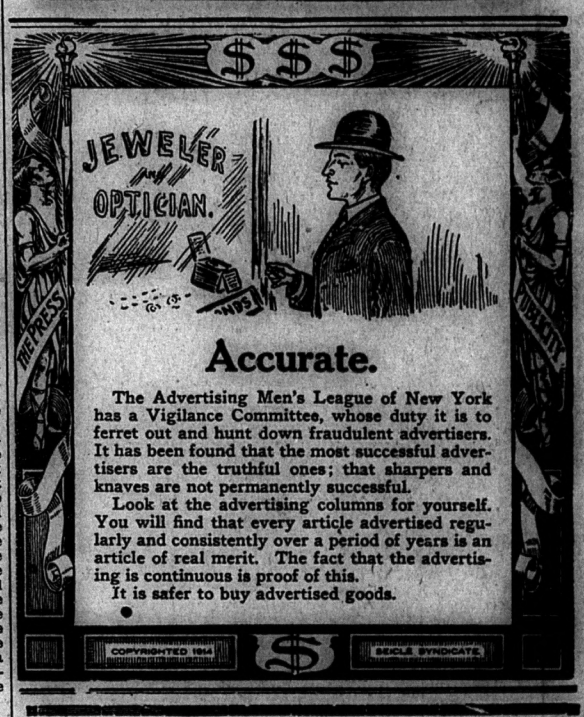

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Envelopes -	20

Review Stationery Store

ONE CENT SALE — The Rexall Stores — CANADA'S FAVORITE DRUG STORES — ONE CENT SALE

The Plan

Buy a 25c box of **Aspirin Tablets** (U. D. CO.) at the regular price of 25c

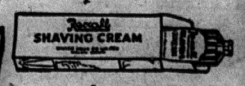
and you will get another box for 1 cent or

2 for 26c

ONE CENT SALE!

Another Example

Buy a 40c tube of **Rexall Shaving Cream** at the regular price of 35c



and you will get another tube for 1 cent or

2 for 36c

Sale Thursday, Friday & Saturday, Oct. 19, 20 & 21

This ONE CENT SALE Plan was originated by the United Drug Company for the Rexall Drug Stores. The United Drug Company are the largest manufacturers and buyers of Toilet Articles, Remedies, Chocolates, Perfumes, Rubber Goods, Stationery and Drug Sundries in the world, and this is an advertising plan pure and simple, of which they bear most of the expense. Instead of spending money in the regular way, such as Free Samples, etc., it is their desire that we place full size packages, or articles, in your hands, giving you an opportunity to judge the real value of these goods. Beware of imitations in other stores, and take advantage of this exceptional opportunity. We cannot afford to charge or deliver goods during this sale. Right reserved to limit quantities.

For Your TEETH & MOUTH

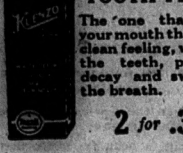
35c Tube KLENZO TOOTH PASTE

The one that gives your mouth that cool, clean feeling, whitens the teeth, prevents decay and sweetens the breath.

2 for .36

25c tube Pearl Tooth Paste...	2 for .26
50c Klenzo Tooth Brushes..	2 for .51
60c Klenzo Tooth Brushes..	2 for .61
75c Klenzo Tooth Brushes..	2 for .76

FOR YOUR HAIR



10c Good Form HairNets all shades 2 for .11

40c. Bot. Emulsified Cocoanut Oil Shampoo.....	2 for .41
$1.00 Bot. Eau de Quinine Hair Tonic	2 for $1.01
75c. Bot. Petroleum Hair Rub	2 for .76
50c Lorie Brilliantine (Solidified)..	2 for .51
50c Lorie Brilliantine (Liquid)...	2 for .51

STATIONERY

50c Box of **Tangara Fabric** Assorted Borders

2 for .51

50c Toppy Vellum Papeteries .	2 for .51
35c Assorted Papeteries	2 for .36
15c Radio Linen Pads	2 for .16
25c Radio Linen Pads.....	2 for .26
35c Radio Linen Pads.....	2 for .36
75c Patricia Lawn Papeteries.....	3 for .76
15c Linen Envelopes.....	2 for .16
10c. Blue Lined Envelopes	2 for .11

LIGGETT'S OPEKO TEA

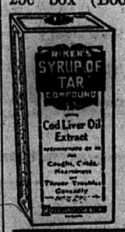
2 Half Pound Packages for..... .66

Liggett's Opeko Coffee

2 One Pound Packages for..... .76

For COLDS and CATARRH

35c tube Rexall Catarrh Jelly...	2 for .36
25c box Rexall Cold Tablets...	2 for .26
25c box Bronchial Tablets	2 for .26
25c box Laxative Bromid of Quinine Tablets...	2 for .26
75c box Rexall Mucu-Tone....	2 for .76
25c box (Boots') Meloids..	2 for .26

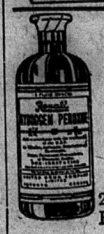


60c Bottle Riker's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil

A real remedy for coughs and colds.

2 for .61

DRUGS



Peroxide of Hydrogen

should be in every home for Cuts, Scratches, Sore Throat, or wherever an antiseptic is needed.

25c. bot. Peroxide	2 for .26
40c. Bot. Peroxide	2 for .41
65c. Bot. Peroxide	2 for .66
25c Bot. A. B. S. & C. Tablets (100)	2 for .26
$1.00 Bot. Aspirin Tablets (100)..	2 for 1.01
50c Box Aspirin Tablets.....	2 for .51
50c Bot. Blaud and Manganese Tablets (100)...	2 for .51
50c bot. Cascara Tablets, (100)..	2 for .51
25c Bot. Soda Mint and Pepsin.....	2 for .26
25c Bot. Puretest Tr. Iodine.....	2 for .26
40c Bot. Puretest Tr. Iodine.....	2 for .41
25c Compound Licorice Powder	2 for .26

SUNDRIES

$1.50 Tobacco Pouch	2 for $1.51
$1.00 Combs, Fine and Coarse	2 for 1.01
$1.00 Combs, all coarse	2 for 1.01
75c Ivory Comb.	2 for .76
10c. card Safety Pins.....	2 for .11
10c. Rexall Styptic Pencils.....	2 for .11
25c. Rexall Menthol Pencil .	2 for .26
15c. Rexall Menthol Inhaler	2 for .16
25c 3½" Velour Powder Puff	2 for .26
15c Wash Cloths	2 for .16
$1.25 Vanity Case.....	2 for 1.26

HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES

Every One is Guaranteed

$1.25 Bottle **Rexall Beef, Iron and Wine** The old reliable tonic and builder

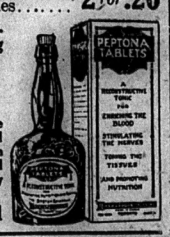
2 for $1.26

$1.00 Bot. Rexall Blood Purifier.	2 for 1.01
50c Box Rexall Bronchial Salve.	2 for .51
50c box. Rexall Blood Tablets..	2 for .51
$1.00 bot. Rexall Tonic for children.....	2 for 1.01
$1.00 Bot. Rexall Tonic Bitters.	2 for 1.01
$1.00 bot. Rexall Syrup of Hypophosphates ...	2 for 1.01
25c Box Rexall Stomach and Liver Pills.....	2 for .26
35c Bot. Rexall Rubbing Oil....	2 for .36
25c box Riker's Regulators for Liver and Bowels....	2 for .26

TOILET SOAPS 35c Cakes **Odorkist Bath Soap** Rose, Verbena, Lettuce or Almond 2 Cakes for .36

15c Cake Rexall Toilet Soap.....	2 for .16
20c cake Rose Bath Soap.....	2 for .21
20c cake Violet Bath Soap.....	2 for .21
20c cake Verbena Bath Soap.....	2 for .21
25c Klenzo Tar Shampoo Soap .	2 for .26
15c Harmony, Rose, Violet, Verbena, Toilet Soaps....	2 for .16
50c Harmony, Savon au Rose, au Violet, au Lilac.....	2 for .51
25c Rexall Skin Soap	2 for .26
35c Laco Castile Soap.....	2 for .36
50c Cake Bouquet Ramee	2 for .51

$1.00 bot. Peptonised Iron Tonic	2 for $1.01
$1.00 bot. Petrofol (Russian Oil)	2 for 1.01
$1.00 Bot Rexall Nux and Iron Tablets.....	2 for 1.01
25c box Rexall Neuralgia Tablets	2 for .26
35c bot. Rexall Larkspur Lotion	2 for .36
50c Box Rexall Kidney Pills....	2 for .51
60c bot. Riker's Healing Oil....	2 for .61
$1.00 bot. Jaynes Eczema Lotion	2 for 1.01
50c box Rexall Eczema Ointment..	2 for .51
50c box Rexall Dyspepsia Tabs.....	2 for .51
25c box Rexall Orderlies.....	2 for .26



A 1.00 bot. containing 100 Peptona Tablets

If you have that tired run-down thin-blood feeling, try them.

2 for 1.01

RUBBER GOODS

This $2.25 Rob Roy Hot Water Bottle Full 2 quarts and guaranteed for 2 years.

2 for $2.26

15c Pretty Lip Soother.....	2 for .16
15c Tiny Tot Air Filled Soother..	2 for .16
5c Nipples—Black and Maroon	12 for .36
10c Transparent Nipples.....	2 for .11
65c Tiny Tot Rubber Pants..	2 for .66
10c Gauze Bandage	2 for .11
15c Gauze Bandage	2 for .16
50c Quick Acting Plaster.....	2 for .51
35c Baby Bibs	2 for .36

SALE

Thursday, Friday & Saturday

OCT. 19, 20 & 21

Toilet Articles for Your Dressing Table

Creams 25c Jar **Peroxide Cream** is good for the skin.

2 for .26

60c Jar Rexall Cold Cream....	2 for .61
50c Disappearing Face Cream....	2 for .51
60c Jar Paradis Dry Cream	2 for .61
60c Jar Paradis Cold Cream....	2 for .61
35c bot. Violet Witch Hazel Cream.....	2 for .36
35c bot. Rose Witch Hazel Cream...	2 for .36
60c Jonteel Cold Cream.....	2 for .61
60c Jonteel Combination Cream.	2 for .61
50c Violet Dulce Cold Cream....	2 for .51
50c Violet Dulce Vanishing Cream	2 for .51
35c Violet Dulce Cold Cream in tubes.....	2 for .36
60c Paradis Dry Cream	2 for .61
60c Paradis Cold Cream	2 for .61

TOILET WATERS AND PERFUMES

$1.00 Bottle **Lilac Lotion**

A refreshing and soothing lotion for after shave or bath.

2 for $1.01

65c bot. Florida Water.....	2 for .66
60c Bot. French Cologne	2 for .61
60c Bot. Lavender Water	2 for .61
$1.50 Bot. Paradis Lotion..	2 for $1.51
$1.50 Bot. Paradis Toilet Water	2 for $1.51
$1.00 Bot. Viviana Toilet Water, Rose, Violet or Lilac....	2 for $1.01
50c bot. Jonteel Perfume Ext...	2 for .51
25c Vials Opt Perfumes	2 for .26
$1 50 oz. Bulk Extracts.....	2 for $1.51
75c oz. Bulk popular odors....	2 for .75
50c Bot. Lavender Smelling Salts..	2 for .51
75c Shaving Lotion	2 for .76

FACE POWDERS

Compacts and Rouges

$1.25 box **Paradis Face Powder** White, flesh and brunette

2 for 1.26

60c Violet Dulce Face Powders..	2 for .61
50c box Harmony Face Powder...	2 for .51
75c Alma Zada Face Powder...	2 for .76
35c Le Chic Compact Face Powder	2 for .36
40c Violet Dulce Compact Face Powder.....	2 for .41
$1.00 bot. Bouquet Ramee Sachet Powder.....	2 for 1.01
$2.00 Paradis Sachet Powder.	2 for 2.01

TALCUMS POWDERS

75c. Jar **Paradis Talcum**

2 for .76

35c Corylopsis Talcum..

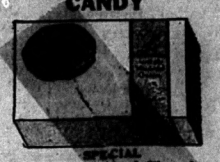
2 for .36

25c tin Rexall Baby Talcum ..	2 for .26
50c Bouquet Ramee Talcum..	2 for .51
25c tin Fascinette Talcum	2 for .26
35c Ipomea Talcum.....	2 for .36
60c Jonteel Talcum Powder.	2 for .61

BRUSHES

50c Hair Brush	2 for .51
$1.00 Hair Brush White Brittle set in Metal	$2 for 1.01
$1.25 Lather Brush (Rubber-set)	2 for 1.26
50c Hand Brush	2 for .51

CANDY



SPECIAL

$1.00 box Assorted Chocolates Liggett's "Orange and Gold" Package **"THE WONDER BOX" 2 Boxes for $1.01**

35c lb. Humbugs 2 for .36

WE ARE HERE TO SERVE YOU

VINCE'S (Rexall) DRUG STORE

MADOC

S McEwen sept 21

North Hastings Review

$1.50 a Year, $2.00 if not paid in advance. "PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW" $2 to the United States

Established April 6, 1877—No. 42 Madoc, Hastings County, Ontario, Wednesday, October 18, 1922 Postage Prepaid

People like to shop at Cross & Co's.

BECAUSE they can see just what they are buying. And it is so much more satisfactory for them to see and compare values, than to buy a pig in a bag—from a pretty picture in a fancy catalogue.

Between Madoc and Montreal is a big shipment of staples for Cross & Co.—bought right, too. The good old qualities you like. Come in and see them.

Many Men and Young Men prefer a good

Navy Blue Serge Suit.

Prices are now quite reasonable and the serge is what it ought to be, at $20 to $35

Snappy Worsteds in good brown checks, just received, to sell at..... $28.50

New Suits for Boys

With two pairs of bloomers at..... $11.00 to 14.00

You do not have to buy two pairs of bloomers, though most mothers are very glad to get them—a suit gives double service.

Boys' Odd Bloomers

To wear with sweaters and pullovers. Good warm ones. Very special at..... $1.25

Ladies' Skirt Lengths

of flannel, in beautiful soft plaids and stripes, no two alike. Each..... $3.75

See our Ladies' Underwear while our stock is complete. All perfects. No seconds.

Shop at the old established firm of

CROSS & Co

CREAM WANTED

We pay the highest market price for cream, we furnish cans and pay express charges.
When roads are passible will collect cream by truck.
We are prepared to give you a first class service.

TWEED CREAMERY

Tweed Ontario

THE STORE OF QUALITY

During the long Fall and Winter evenings the home should not be without music. And it is not music unless played by a

BRUNSWICK The Machine with a Soul

Brunswick Phonographs and Records are the world's best choice. Latest and Popular Sheet Music.

NALON & THOMPSON

MADOC, Phone 117 ONTARIO

Your Sale Notes

IF you want your sale notes discounted or placed in safe keeping, bring them to our nearest branch. It is part of our complete banking service to farmers to discount farmers' sale notes, or to provide a safe depository for them and make collections when due.

THE DOMINION BANK

MADOC BRANCH, - - - W. H. McBAIN, Manager.

CURRENT EVENTS

Events of great interest are occurring both at home and abroad. One of the most destructive and devastating fires that has ever occurred in Canada swept over the Cobalt region destroying millions of property and leaving many families homeless. Spontaneous assistance was rendered by many Canadian towns and cities.

The Eastern question where the Turk was trying to regain his former political power in Europe and which threatened at one time to bring an another great war seems for the present to assume a more peaceful appearance.

Unhappy Ireland is still undergoing the miseries of guerilla warfare.

The coalition government in Britain seems to be near dissolution and reports from that quarter indicate the approach of a general election.

In Canada Rugby season opened last Saturday with the usual list of casualties. Allan Arless a returned soldier had his neck broken during the game in Montreal and died a few hours afterwards. This instance recall the death of "Glad" Murphy who met a similiar fate some years ago in a Rugby match in Toronto.

The hearts of the Belleville baseball fans have been warmed by the defeat of the Hillcrests of Toronto in the match which was played in Peterboro last Friday. The Grand Trunks defeating the Hillcrests by a small score of 5-4.

Saturday last there took place in Montreal the first of this season intercollegiate Rugby contest, Queens who has suddenly risen from a cellar position among the colelge teams is reported to have a wonderful team this year and the result of their match in Montreal would seem to give color to that report as Queen's defeated McGill by a score of 12-1. Dr. W. Dafoe an enthusiastic supporter of Varsity assured the Editor of the Review that Varsity would have no trouble in taking the measure of the little Presbyterians.

SPOKE THE TRUTH IN ONE ISSUE

(Exchange)

It is not pleasant and profitable to always speak the plain truth in the columns of the newspaper. Men who have tried this heretofore have always come to grief. Only a few days ago the editor of a paper in Indiana grew tired of being called a liar, and announced that he would tell the truth in the future, and the next issue contained the following news notes:

"John Bonin, the laziest merchant in town, made a business trip to Belleville yesterday."

"John Coyle, our grocery man, is doing a poor business. His store is dirty and dusty; how can he do much?"

"Rev. Styx preached last Sunday night on Charity. The sermon was punk."

"Dave Sonkey died at his home in this place. The doctor gave it out as heart failure. Whiskey killed him."

"Married-Miss Sylvia Rhodes and James Conlin, last Saturday at the Baptist parsonage. The bride is a very ordinary town girl, who doesn't know any more about cooking than a jack-rabbit does, and never helped her mother three days in her life. She is not a beauty by any means, and has a gait like a duck. The groom is an up-to-date loafer. He been living off the old folks all his life and is not worth shucks. It will be a hard life."

"The Governor of our State, who was elected by accident, was here yesterday. He has very few friends here now. He promised some of the voters of this precinct a piece of the pie in event of his election, but had forgotten all about it when the time to hand over the little office had rolled around."

The paper had no sooner reached the public than a committee was sent to the editor bearing a petition asking him to continue in the same good old way and stating that they believed him to be a truthful, honest man.

GORDON-WANAMAKER

A very pretty wedding took place at Eldorado. on Wednesday Sept. 27, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wanamaker ,when their eldest daughter, Jessie Myrtle, became the bride of Percy Arol Gordon.

The Ceremony was performed by Rev. J. M. Whyte at 11 o'clock, under a beautiful arch of evergreen trimmed with asters and autumn leaves.

Miss Luella Sandford played the Wedding March. The bride was given away by her father and was gowned in white satin trimmed with georgette and crystal beads, and was unattended.

After the ceremony seventy-five guests sat down to a sumptuous dinner, presided over by Mrs. D. Bronson, and seven young lady friends of the bride. The gifts were numerous and costly.

The happy couple left by auto for Belleville where they took the train for Oshawa, where they spent a short honeymoon, and from thence to Niagara-Falls, where they will reside.

Both bride and groom are deservedly popular in this community and they will be greatly missed, and all join in wishing them a long and happy life.

Previous to the wedding a large party of the bride's friends met at her home and presented her with a purse and an address expressing their friendship and good wishes.

G. W. V. A. DANCE

The G. W. V. A. have earned the gratitude of all lovers of good music by engaging the services of Ben Hokea's orchestra of Toronto at great expense to themselves to play at their dance held in the armouries last Friday night.

In order to give the music loving public an opportunity of hearing these musicians a short concert was arranged for at the early part of the evening but unfortunately an accident happened to the motor by which the orchestra was being conveyed from Toronto which caused a delay in putting on the entertainment.

Many who intended to attend the entertainment hearing of the non-appearance at the appointed time of the orchestra and fearing they were not coming did not go, but even as it was there was a large attendance many coming from the surrounding villages.

Whether there is any money in it or not for the G. W. V. A. it goes to show the public will patronize a good entertainment.

Queensboro

The death occurred last Sunday morning of Mrs. W. M. Delyea at the home of her daughter Mrs. Garret Barry where she was staying a few days days. Mrs. Delyea has been ill all summer and gradually grew weaker until the end.

Her husband, and son, Jas. Delyea and one daughter Mrs. Garret Barry survive her. Mr. Donahue and Mr. Wheeler, Napanee, and Mrs. John Wiggins, Belleville, came up for the funeral.

The Queensboro people who attended Madoc Fair pronounce it the best ever.

Rev. E. Sexsmith entertained his father E. J. Sexsmith M. P., Mrs. Sexsmith and several other members of his family over the week end. He accompanied them on their return to Napanee, staying a few days at his old home.

Miss A. J. McCaw, Toronto, spent a few days at home last week.

Miss Wyman, Miss M. Green, Miss McCaw, Miss Pine and Miss Holley attended the teachers' convention at Marmora on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Robt. Fleming is re shingling the roof of the flour mill.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Dyer, Lost Channel spent a few days last week with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. Irvine Delyea spent the week end in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sager and Mr and Mrs. Grey spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. T. Leslie in Roslin.

New Gloves

In Beaver, Mode, Brown and Fawn, in two-dome and fancy cuff style.

—Price 75c to $1.75

New Heather Hose

A part shipment of our Fall order now in. It comprises all that is new. Excellent value at

—$1.00 to $1.75

Special in Rugs

4 only Tapestry Rugs, to clear this week at

—$10.00

Sizes: 3x3 3x3½ 3x4

2 only Congoleum Rugs, to clear at

—$9.89

Sizes: 3x3 3x3½

Quinn & Quinn

Ford

SALES AND SERVICE

Truck Utility--Car Speed

The regular Ford Car Chassis gives you Ford Car speed—the box body gives you the facilities of a truck. For handling light merchandise—for retail delivery purposes—for carrying the tradesman, his tools and materials to a job; for running in to market with farm produce, no outfit is so convenient or so economical as the Ford Rapid Delivery Runabout.

We will make it easy for you to own one of these business builders. No red tape. Just a moderate initial payment and the Ford Rapid Delivery Runabout is yours. You can take a year to pay the balance in equal monthly instalments,

FRANK SMITH

FORD DEALER MADOC

TRUCK SERVICE

We are now in a position to ship our orders to Madoc and surrounding territory by our own truck. This gives quick service and delivers the goods to your door.

If Requested We Will Quote Delivered Prices.

THE HOUSTON CO. Ltd.

Phone 27w Tweed, Ont.

PULPWOOD WANTED

PEELED SPRUCE, BALSAM and POPLAR

Wood to be Peeled in Peeling Months of May, June and July

Advances Made on Contracts as Work Progresses

FOR PRICES, CONTRACTS, ETC., APPLY TO

GORDON W. JONES

PULPWOOD AND LUMBER

BANCROFT, ONTARIO

19-tf.

$50 to $5,000

A YEAR FOR LIFE

A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY PROVIDES IT

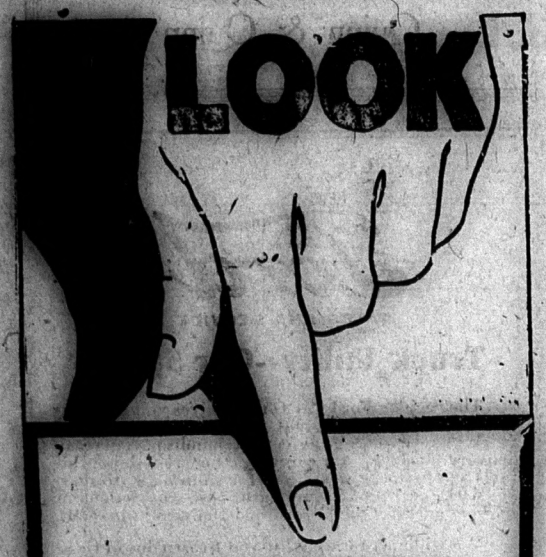
—No better life investment available
—No better security obtainable
—Cannot be seized or levied upon for any cause
—Will be replaced if lost, stolen or destroyed
—Not affected by trade depression
—Free from Dominion Income Tax
—No medical examination required

Anyone over the age of 5 years resident or domiciled in Canada may purchase.

Any two persons may purchase jointly.

Employers may purchase for their employees—school boards for their teachers—congregations for their ministers.

Apply to your postmaster; or write, postage free, to S. T. Bastedo, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information desired. State sex and age last birthday.



FINE STATIONERY

BOXED		IN PADS	
Society	50c	Dimity Striped	40
Gages Athenian (3 shades)	50c	Queen Anne	40
Holland Linen	50c	Dutch Fabric	35
Vinon Fabrique	50c	Old Windsor	30
[illegible]iana	40c	Kildare	25
Society	40c	Buckingham Lin	25
Delmar Lin. Fab.	35	Onion Skin	25
Cambria	35	Snow Drop	20
Pemberton	35	Crescent	15
Royalton Linen	35	Correspondence Cards	30c and up
Memories	30	Statement Pads	15
Salina	30	Receipt Books	10

Photograph Albums, Ink, Mucilage Paste, Typewriter Paper

Carbon Paper, Typewriter Ribbons

Blank Books, Stamp Pads

Paper Napkins, Crepe Paper, Etc.

Review Stationery Store

Madoc

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

How Organized and Conducted in This Province.

Over [illegible] Branches With 30,000 Members — Three Annual Conventions — Some Outstanding Varieties of Field Crops—Fresh Fruit For the Farm.

(National Crop Improvement Service.) Agriculture, Toronto.)

In Ontario there are 916 branch Institutes, with a membership of approximately 30,000. The province is divided into three divisions, eastern, central and western Ontario. Eastern Ontario contains three, central Ontario eleven, and western Ontario [illegible] subdivisions.

The delegates to the annual convention in each division name a representative from their respective subdivision to form a Board of Directors for the Provincial Federation. These directors, from among themselves, elect officers on the executive, and also name representatives to the Dominion Federation.

The principle and designation of the standing committees and the system of holding and financing their meetings is provided for in the constitution of the provincial organization and the following committees have been named: Health, Education and Better Schools; Immigration, Agriculture, Legislation, Home Economics and Publicity.

Annual conventions are held at Ottawa, London and Toronto; plans for the same being made in cooperation with representatives of the provincial committee and local committees chosen at the time of the conventions.

The Institutes are entirely independent of the Department, so far as their local meetings are concerned. The provincial organization is also quite independent of the department, but it is utilized in an advisory capacity. The superintendent of Institutes suggests lines of work for the Institutes from time to time, and places before them reports of what the Institutes are doing in various sections of the province, as well as other sections of the Dominions. The Department furnishes lecturers for single meetings, and instructors for short courses as outlined in circular No. 18.

The membership fee of twenty-five cents per member is wholly used for local purposes. The Government grant is $3 to each branch having a membership of fifteen and holding at least six meetings a year and furnishing the reports asked for by the Department, including a list of members, financial statement and brief reports of meetings. A grant of $10 is also given to the district organization, with an addition of $3 on account of each branch in the district which makes a satisfactory report.—Geo. A. Putnam, Superintendent, Farmers' Institutes, Toronto.

Some Outstanding Varieties of Field Crops.

Rye.—Of the spring varieties of rye, the O. A. C. No. 61 has not only given the highest average yield of grain per acre at the college but has surpassed the common spring rye in the co-operative experiments throughout Ontario in each of the past nine years, the average being practically three bushels per acre in favor of the former.

Field Peas.—The Canadian Beauty variety of field peas is one of the best of the large, smooth, white kinds. The Arthur, originated at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, is coming into prominence. It is a medium late white pea of medium size. The Golden Vine is a small white field pea and one of the most suitable for mixing with oats in the production of green fodder or of hay by using one bushel of peas and two bushels of oats per acre. The Golden Vine peas and the O.A.C. No. 72 oats make an admirable combination.

Field Beans.—The Small White pea bean is the commercial variety of Ontario and is one which is grown extensively. The Pearce's Improved Tree bean is a medium late large yielding variety, producing large sized white beans of excellent quality. This variety has given excellent results in some localities.

Buckwheat.—The Silver Hull buckwheat produces a grain of excellent quality and is used considerably throughout the province. The Rough buckwheat is not so well known but it is an exceedingly heavy yielder producing about fifty per cent. larger yield of grain per acre than the Silver Hull. Although the last named variety is a high yielder, the grain possesses a thick hull and is not of an attractive appearance.—C. A. Zavitz, Professor of Field Husbandry, O. A. College, Guelph.

Dairying In June.

Cows in clover or good June-grass pasture require very little attention. This is the ideal month for dairy operations. More milk and better milk, are produced in the month of June, than at any other time of the year, in Ontario. If there are any hot days, be careful to cool both milk and cream, by setting in ice water, or cold well water. Sour milk and cream are too frequently sent to the factory. Don't forget to wash the cream separator and strainer daily, or after each time of using.

Fresh Fruit For the Farm.

For a very small sum any farmer may have a few rows of strawberries, two or three dozen of raspberries, currants, etc., which will give fresh fruit at cheapest cost. A few grapes will also pay. Selling strawberry plants and berry canes will also bring in an odd dollar or two for the wideawake man or woman, or boy or girl.

SEEDLING PERENNIALS

HOW GARDENERS SHOULD CARE FOR THESE PLANTS.

Here Are a Few Valuable Hints For Those Persons Who Like Borders of the Good Old-Fashioned Flowers and Who Want Permanent Beauty Spots Round Their Homes.

When the seedling perennials are large enough to transplant or as the gardener would say, to prick off, they should be transferred to other boxes or flats or to a well-prepared soil area, over which garden frames can later be placed, and be planted therein about three inches apart, in rows wide enough apart to allow of cultivation. If boxes, four inches between the rows will be ample.

The seedlings will make considerable growth until cold weather arrives, and will pass the winter in a dormant state. It must, however, not be assumed that the operations of sowing and of transplanting are alone necessary to the successful raising of perennials from seeds. As soon as they are pricked off (transplanted) they should be carefully shaded from the sun, and be carefully and adequately watered. It is very essential that sufficient root growth be made to enable the seedlings to withstand the winter. This can only be made when such is encouraged by the proper watering, especially during dry periods, and also by careful cultivation or stirring of the soil.

With the advent of winter, the perennials should be afforded a light protection of strawy litter in the frames, whether they are contained in the boxes or in the bed, this and the protection afforded by the sashes should be ample to bring them through the winter.

During the spring it will be necessary to again transplant the seedlings, this time into the so-called nursery lines, perhaps a foot between the plants, and twelve to eighteen inches between the rows. In this position they should remain until the fall, or the following spring at which times they may be planted out in the border, the purpose for which they were sown. During the summer, however, while still in the nursery lines, the necessary cultivation and watering should be afforded to make them grow into strong and healthy specimens.

Perhaps a few words of advice re the culture of perennials which were sown in spring may at this point be helpful to those who sowed them? These will have by this time been pricked off and be growing vigorously in lines in the garden. If not, they should have been.

It should be borne in mind that seedling perennials whether spring or autumn sown, will not during the first winter survive without some loss unless they are well and properly protected. Although the strongest individuals will more likely survive than the weaker ones, this is largely due to the fact that the strong have better root systems. Cultivation for another month or so will greatly aid growth and success will largely depend upon this. August is usually the hardest month for vegetation, as at this time the moisture content of the soil is usually very low. Cultivation will conserve the moisture if anything, and if adequate occasional waterings are given, the perennials should not suffer.

When spring sown perennials are one year old, they may during the spring be planted in their positions in the border, or be maintained in the nursery lines until another fall, or even another spring, at which time they will have made two years old, and be known as two years stock.

A word about the winter protection of seedling perennials will be in order. They should never be covered with litter or other protective materials to the entent that air is excluded from their roots or green aerial portions if these exist. A light application of the mulch is all that is necessary. To exclude air, will create a condition favorable for the development of fungi with the subsequent danger of this killing off the seedlings.

Your old border may need renovating during the coming fall. Many vacant places may have been caused by the death of subjects. These places may, during October be filled with Irises and Peonies, or a little later with almost any herbaceous perennial. Perhaps you border in places is crowded and in others lacks subjects to properly fill it? Now is the time to mark the large clumps with labels, so that they may during late October be identified and be divided, such divisions to be used in filling the vacancies.

Those who intend to plant borders in October, had better see to the preparation of these at once. It will be necessary now to dig the area, incorporating at the same time well rotted maure, green or strawy manure will be deleterious, so dug the green matter such as weeds will partially decompose and the area will be in a better condition to plant than if the inversion of the soil was left until the last minute.

Keep Young Fowls Growing.

Feeding the growing chick correctly is absolutely essential, both to the improvement of the laying flock and to the profitable growth of the cockerels for sale as broilers. The necessity for liberal quantities of animal protein in the ration is urgent, says T. S. Townsley of the Missouri College of Agriculture, because the growing chicks are developing muscle and feathers which require large quantities of animal protein.

The standard Missouri ration for growing chicks includes the same mash as for laying hens; that is, a mixture of 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds shorts and 50 pounds of tankage. In addition to this the growing chick should receive cracked corn and whole wheat or kaffir, both the grain and the mash being provided in self-feeding hoppers.

SUDAN GRASS.

It Has Been Brought to America From India.

From an eight-ounce package of seed, introduced from Africa in 1909 through the efforts of C. V. Piper of the United States Department of Agriculture, the growing of Sudan grass has rapidly increased until in 1918 the value of the crop on this continent was estimated to be $10,000,000, and its popularity is said to be greater here than in its native country. It is particularly well adapted to semi-tropical regions and the warmer parts of the temperate zones, but it has been grown with some success as far north as southern Alberta. Since its introduction by the department in this country it has been tried with good results in Australia, South America, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Cuba.

In a recent article, "Sudan Grass and Related Plants," H. N. Vinall

This Is the Way Sudan Grass Grows When Sown In Rows.

and R. E. Getty have given extensive information regarding the history, adaptation, growing, and utilization of this plant and some related grasses. Sudan, however, is far the most important, and the others are treated only briefly. This new grass has proved best adapted to the warmer parts of the continent. It does not succeed well at high altitudes. It has a high-water requirement, but it withstands drought well and recovers quickly when rain comes.

Sudan grass is admirably adapted for use as an emergency hay crop, and is rapidly supplanting millet in many states. It is being used successfully by thousands of farmers as a summer pasture. For this purpose there are few crops that give better returns and serve so well to supplement the permanent pastures and the feed lot.

The bulletin outlines the results of numerous feeding experiments with Sudan grass. In these experiments it was demonstrated that Sudan grass hay compares very favorably with other well-known hays in feeding value, especially as a roughage for work horses and stock cattle.

Chopped Stuff.

The potato crop in Scotland is most promising.

A most successful summer fair was held at Brandon, Man., recently.

Alberta is settling an average of 25 ex-soldiers a month on the land.

The cows that are the biggest eaters are usually the biggest milkers.

The show rings offer a cheap and efficient means of advertising your stock and products.

The colony house system is a good way of raising young chickens. Be careful not to overcrowd.

The rich agricultural valleys of central British Columbia are attracting a considerable influx of settlers.

Alberta boasts the possession of nearly 5,000,000 head of poultry, of which hens comprise four and a half million.

Good crop prospects in southern Alberta are somewhat offset this season by poorer promise in southern Saskatchewan.

While some districts have suffered from drought the rainfall throughout Alberta this year is the heaviest since 1915.

Many weeds are going to seed along the roadsides, which, if not cut down, will nullify a lot of good work done on the farm.

Georgia shipped an average of 500 cars of watermelons per day during the latter part of June. That is equal to 500,000 melons per day.

In an international junior farmers stock judging contest in Great Britain recently a team from the United States won the highest awards.

It is far better to sift out sand and gravel and measure properly than to estimate the amount of the two and take a chance in making concrete.

Some wheat fields in Manitoba, which were damaged by hail in May, are expected to give a crop. Government officials consider the recuperation remarkable.

A writer in Farm and Home (British Columbia) claims that many broilers have been given or thrown away by the poultrymen of British Columbia this year.

Insure Grain From Insects.

To insure seed grain free from weevils or other insects, inspect carefully before placing in storage. If you find it infested, use carbon bisulphide according to directions. Thoroughly clean out and disinfect the bins before storing. Refuse material, old sacking, screens, heaps of dust and sweepings left in corners are ideal harbors for destructive insects. Instead of spreading the grain out thin, store compactly, thereby lessening the surface to be attacked. Ventilation is needed to prevent overheating, caused by excess moisture in the grain. Screen the windows and leave them open in good weather, thereby keeping out bugs and letting in air.

FEED FOR DAIRY COWS.

Summer Reserve of Succulent Roughage Important.

The time has long since passed when a silo ceased to be an experiment. No matter in what section of this broad country of ours a dairy farmer may be located he can use a silo and some form of silage to advantage. Briefly, the advantage of having a silo lies in the fact that it provides cheap, succulent, nutritious, palatable feed throughout the winter months and even during the dry spells in summer if necessary. This in turn makes for healthy, thrifty cattle and economical production of milk.

Silos may be made of wood in various forms, of solid cement, of cement or tile blocks, or even in holes in the ground lined with cement, the latter being known as pit silos. The prospective builder must choose the type best suited to his conditions and capital, properly built, any one of them will keep the silage. The four fundamental factors in a silo are strength to resist the pressure the silage exerts; close construction so as to exclude all air; smooth, straight walls so as not to impede the settling of the silage in the silo; and a handy means of getting out the silage. As regards design, the larger diameter silo costs less per ton capacity than the smaller both being the same height; of two silos of the same diameter, the higher gives a greater capacity per foot height than the lower. The silo which provides proper storage for silage at the least cost per ton is the silo to build.

Silage may be made from quite a large variety of farm crops, including corn, sunflowers, pea, oat and vetch mixture, sweet clover, red clover, and some of the grasses. Of the above-mentioned crops, corn, where it can be grown, is the ideal crop as it gives good yields and makes an excellent quality of silage. If unable to grow corn, sunflowers are about the best substitute in most localities but to be specially recommended, as they are sown in drills and intertilled, consequently help to keep the land free of weeds. The other crops mentioned all make good silage if ensiled in proper condition, but do not yield as heavily per acre. Mixtures of these latter crops would make as good and in some cases better silage than one single crop, particularly if corn forms a fairly large part of the mixture.

To make good silage, the crop must be cut in the field and put into the silo while still fairly green and juicy. It must be cut in short enough lengths to pack well and it must be packed well. As a rule, crops with solid stems make better silage than those with hollow stems as the latter carry too much air in the hollow spaces which cannot be entirely pressed out. Too much air means too much fermentation and mouldy spots in the silage. This may be overcome by thorough tramping in the silo and by moistening the material with water when filling the silo, if it is too dry. Better silage results in a silo filled to the top and refilled after settling than one only partly filled owing to the extra pressure. Frost does not injure the silage in a silo provided it is used as soon as it thaws out, which it should always be allowed to do before being given to the cattle.—Geo. W. Muir, Ottawa.

Elevator for Hay or Grain.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing a hay elevator, the invention of J. J. Huston of Huston, Idaho, says:

An object of the invention is to provide a side-delivering hay elevator in which the hay or grain is taken from a side delivery rack device and

A Rear Elevation of the Device.

delivered without waste to a wagon. Another object is to provide an elevator in which a pair of endless drapers are used to take and convey the load laterally in direction of travel and dump the same into a delivery wagon or receptacle.

Little Worms Kill Chicks.

Thousands of promising little chicks are stunted or killed by the ravages of gapes every season. Such chicks mope around, frequently gape for breath and cough or sneeze in an effort to dislodge the gapeworms which have attached themselves to the chick's windpipe and irritate it.

Gapeworms are so small that one or two of them might not harm a chick much, but they are rapid multipliers and soon the windpipe becomes filled with them and the lining becomes inflamed and breathing difficult.

Fewer Fruit Trees.

After a careful investigation, and as a result of information gathered from nursery men in both Canada and the United States, the secretary of the Canadian Horticultural Council states that the supply of fruit trees, particularly apple, pear, plum and cherry, for planting this fall and next spring will be the lowest for a number of years, and considerably less than for last fall and this spring, when there was not an adequate supply to meet the demand.

Free Range of Importance.

Healthy chicks are very active. Chicks that are confined in a brooder house continually are not apt to have sufficient exercise, which frequently gives rise to toe picking, feather pulling and other brooder evils. Free range gives them something to do and keeps them healthy.

Ghosts of Old London

Are Numerous and Queer

One Said to be Headless

London is the most ghost-ridden ghoul-haunted city in the world.

In no other city are there so many "authentic" ghosts, ghosts which have been seen by high and low, ghosts who represent names big in the history of the world.

The Tower of London, that gray-stone, battlemented Norman edifice which has defied the elements for nearly a thousand years, can and does show ghosts, male and female, whose earth names will live as long as history exists.

Sir Walter Raleigh, Thomas Moore, Lady Jane Grey—these are but a few of the ghosts whose silent feet glide through the corridors of the tower.

Many a stout guardsman can vouch to a meeting with Sir Walter Raleigh. Indeed, there are British army documents which prove that the sentries had to be "doubled" on account of the weird wanderings of the ghostly population of the Tower.

Sir Walter, according to records of the old constables of the Tower, walks with his head in his hand, while the head never ceases to drip blood. Soldiers have fainted away at the sight—not mere recruits, but hardy guardsmen of long service.

Take the case of Private James Godson, official number in the Coldstream Guards, 1836, king's company.

One night in January, 1893, Godson was posted at the traitors' gates from midnight until four o'clock.

At 3.10 o'clock a shot was heard and Godson was found by the corporal's guard, lying in a faint, his rifle discharged.

They brought him to and he told his story.

He had come oh guard at midnight, repeated his orders and started his sentry-go. At three o'clock as the deep tones of the old Tower clock boomed, he saw what he took to be a small cart being wheeled around the corner gate, near Cardinal Wolsey's tower. He challenged it, expecting that it was merely a fatigue party carrying wine bottles from the officers' mess, but there was no reply.

The cart approached, and again the sentry challenged. He raised his rifle when he saw that the wheels of the cart glistened in the moonlight with blood, and that a headless body lay on the floor of it. He started to call his relief. The cart disappeared before he had time to shout. He stood there a minute, perspiration running down his face, and then, seemingly out of a wall came the figure of a man, dressed in doublet and hose, ruffed as to the neck, with no head above the ruffe.

"I shrieked," said the man, "and cocked my rifle.

"'Stand,' I shouted. Then, as I took aim, I saw under the left arm of the thing which was slowly advancing towards me, a head, the eyes staring, the little beard dripping with blood.

"I fired and the thing stood there, the head rolling is glassy, horrid eyes at me—then I don't remember anything."

That testimony is in writing to this day in the records of the Coldstream Guards, corroborated by officers who examined the man's rifle and who themselves swear to have seen the unhappy ghost of Sir Walter Raleigh.

There is no more uncanny spot, save maybe the Tower, than Hyde Park, at night, when the last lovers have gone home to their beds, and only the solitary "cop" on his beat is left with the hooting of the screech owls. Then, when the wind moans in the silver birches, quivers through the weeping willows by Jack the Ripper's lake, whispers in the giant oaks which sheltered so many kings and queens in many a rainstorm, and the moon casts pale shadows on the grass, the ghosts begin to appear.

Here, while the shadows of the moon play fancy tricks with mind and eyes, come the shades of those who have been done to death.

He Was Bribed Twice.

Hugh Kennedy, K.C., the successful legal adviser to the Irish Provisional Government, tells a story of an election petition trial at which he was present in his junior days.

A witness had been called to prove bribery. He started off by confessing that he had unsuccessfully tried to get money out of the Unionist election agent; after which, he said, the Liberal agent had come to him and asked him to vote for his side.

"And what did you say?" asked counsel.

"I said: 'How much?' So he arst me what t'other gentleman had offered me, and I told him five shillings."

"And what did the Liberal agent do?"

"He gave me ten shillings."

Counsel sat down triumphant, and up jumped the other side.

"Did you vote for the Liberals?"

"No."

"Did you vote for the Unionists?"

"No. I ain't got no vote."

Rand Strike Cost Dear.

It has been estimated that in the first six weeks of the strike on the gold mines the loss in actual cash circulation to South Africa amounted to over £4,000,000, and that the coal strike cost British railways about £36,000 a week. When, in addition to this, the losses sustained by the ports, harbors, and shipping generally are taken into account, the effect of the Rand strike on the country assumes grave proportions. It is anticipated that many of the gold mines will be permanently less productive, and that unemployment will tend to increase. It is difficult to see how the strikers can be re-employed except by means of an extensive scheme of public works upon which the Government will probably hesitate to embark.

Bank of England May be Renovated and Improved To Meet Modern Notions

Proposals to renovate and improve the Bank of England property in Threadneedle street interest English-speaking people, and particularly the people of the City of London, only slightly less than would a proposal to renovate and improve Westminster Abbey. But plans for rebuilding have been accepted by the governor and board of directors of the bank, and the work will shortly be got under way. The reason for the improvements is that the business of the bank has outgrown the premises. More room must be had, and as the buildings already extend over three and a half acres, occupying some of the most valuable land in London, and adjoining other land that is hardly purchasable at any price, it has been decided to have six stories added to the inner structure. The elevation will not spring from the windowless outside walls, but from the interior quadrilateral surrounding the nucleus of the edifice designed by Sampson and Sir Robert Taylor. The bank, architecturally, is a gem, and, naturally, the governors will spare no pains and expense to insure that none of its original beauty is lost in the course of the improvements.

Sir John Soane, chief architect of the bank, worked in an age when steel girders were unknown, and among the many plans of the bank which he left not one seemed to contemplate any increase in height, so the best that modern architects will be able to achieve will be to imagine what use Soane would have made of the materials now at their disposal and follow that line. It is known that his model was the Temple of the Sibyl at Tivoli, of which the southwest angle is a facsimilie, while the entrance to the bullion yard is a copy of Constantine's Arch at Rome. The allegorical figures are the later work of T. Banks, R.A., and represent the Thames and the Ganges. But, beautiful as the bank is from an architectural standpoint, it was built primarily as a strong room, a sort of fortress that would resist the efforts of mobs or foreign enemies to seize its treasures. For a long time the governors of the bank were never wholly free from the fear that there would be a rising which would sweep aside the police and capture the bank premises. This fear is no longer held. Banks are not now looted wholesale as the result of outside assault. They are more apt to be stripped from within.

Nevertheless, the precautions of the Bank of England have not been wholly relaxed. A military force is stationed every night within the bank, and the officer in charge is provided with a dinner for himself and two invited friends. The chief accountant and the chief cashier have official residence there, while a corps of clerks sit up nightly and patrol the building. In addition, both night and day some of the most efficient men from Scotland Yard patrol outside while, upon concerted signals, a powerful force of policemen can be concentrated in the approaches to the building. In fact, it would be no easier for a gang of gunmen to capture the fortress than for an unidentified stranger, without security, to borrow money from the cashier. At the time of the Gordon Riots the mob made a desperate attempt to enter the bank, after having attacked and burned Newgate. Several lives were lost in the course of the fight, but the rioters were driven off. After that adventure, St. Christopher-le-Stocks, an adjoining church, was pulled down as affording an attacking party a convenient point from which to operate, and the bank took over the site.

The Bank of England was projected in 1691 by a man named William Patterson, who appears to have followed most occupations, from that of pirate to that of missionary, and three years later was incorporated by William and Mary. The street on which it was erected was then called Three Needle street, because of the three needles in the arms of the Needlemakers' Company, which was near by. Patterson had learned a good deal about banking in Venice, Lombardy and Genoa, where were to be found the shrewdest bankers in the world, and, whether his reputation was concealed or whether it seemed of no particular importance in the establishment of a bank in those days, he was able to get a party of subscribers to lend £1,200,000 at eight per cent., and incorporated them as the governors and company of the Bank of England.

The greatest enemy of the bank in the eighteenth century was the forger. One, named Old Patch, manufactured his own ink and paper and secured a quarter of a million sterling before he was caught and hanged. For many years between thirty and forty men were hanged annually for crimes committed against the Bank of England notes, and some seventy clerks were employed to detect forgeries. Then a cashier decamped with a million dollars. The frauds of Fauntleroy brought to an end the golden age of forgery, and, after the abolition of the death penalty for this crime, the bank found it much easier to protect itself, perhaps because juries were more ready to convict a forger when they knew they were not sentencing him to the scaffold. The bullion and gold now in the possession of the bank amounts to about three-quarters of a billion dollars, while the bank notes in circulation are approximately one hundred and twenty-five million dollars. The building contains also some priceless art treasures and machinery, the like of which is not to be found in any other bank in the world.

There are 5,000,000 square miles on the planet of Mars.

Oldest Poetry.

Probably the oldest poetry we have is that of the Egyptians and the Babylonians, and there is no regular metre of any kind in these except parallelism. The works are all irregularly rhythmical and in many cases the lines are arranged like modern free verse, to call attention to this irregular rhythm.

All the poems of the Egyptians were written [illegible] in rough, irregular lines of rhythmical prose. Read the famous "Son of the Harper," where [illegible] epicurean life is praised; it is impassioned rhythmical prose. [illegible] up the love poems, elegies, fairy [illegible] and prayers of the ancient Egyptians. They have no device of metre, rhythm or rhyme. The only pattern is the parallelism. A few hymns are arranged in stanzas of ten lines with a break in the middle of each line, but no definite metrical laws existed for the lengths of lines or number of feet, so as to make a uniform rhythmical pattern of the composition.

The Egyptians wrote much of [illegible] poetry in pa[illegible]listic pro[illegible] do not know [illegible] the[illegible] pronounced their vowels, we [illegible] enough of their literature to see that regularity of accents and equal numbers of syllables were not characteristic of their poetry.

The epic of Gilgash, the chief poem of the Babylonians, and the various hymns translated by Prof. Langdon, are all in irregular rhythmical prose. These may be older than the poetry of the Egyptians, but in form they are a great deal alike—simply prose with a rough rhythm, frequent parallelism, but no uniform device. The lines are arranged often like free verse. "It is difficult to draw the line between their poetry and the higher style of prose," says Francis Brown. "There is a primitive freedom and lack of artificiality in the poetic movement, much greater than in the Hebrew Psalms. Metre is felt and observed at times, but then abandoned — the thought carrying itself along beyond the strict boundaries of metrical division."—Albert Mordell, in "The Literature of Ecstasy."

"Piccadilly Square."

Piccadilly circus is to be transformed. In a few years it will be Piccadilly Square.

The whole square will eventually be reconstructed according to this plan, the facade of each corner being identical.

Diagonally opposite Swan and Edgar, on the southeast corner, will be the extension of the Criterion Restaurant. It will be the first section of the new square to be completed.

This will extend to Lower Regent street, and the whole of the ground floor, including the part already in existence, will be given up to shops.

The present Criterion Restaurant was built fifty years ago on the site of a famous old coaching house, the White Bear. It was one of the first fashionable restaurants of the west end, and helped to break down the antipathy which, in the mid-Victorian days, was felt towards taking meals in public.

Fifteen years ago, when the Piccadilly Hotel was being built according to the design of Mr. Norman Shaw, there was a great outcry by the leaseholders that the heavy style of architecture would ruin the circus as a shopping centre.

It is evident that the crown authorities recognized the reasonableness of the protest, for nothing could be lighter or more suitable for shop frontages than the present design.

PRETTY COMPLIMENTS.

Pieces of Flattery Uttered by Famous Men.

What is the prettiest compliment on record?

Some may by inclined to give the preference to Dr. Johnson's compliment to Mrs. Siddons, when there happened to be no chair ready for her when she came into his room.

"Madam," said the doctor, smiling, "you who so often occasion a want of seats to other people will the more easily excuse the want of one yourself."

And certainly the effect of such a witty, pretty speech from the gruff doctor has all the piquancy of contrast; it is a blossom growing on a rock.

But there is also flattery in full perfection in a certain speech of Henry Arskine, who, when in London, asked the Duchess of Gordon when she meant to visit Edinburgh again.

"Oh," cried she, "Edinburgh is a vile, dull place—I hate it!"

"Madam," replied Erskine, "the sun might as well say, 'Here's a vile, dark morning—I won't rise to-day'."

Then there is that compliment of compliments which, familiar though it is, can no more be omitted from such a list than a king from his coronation.

"Oh, Mr. Smith," cried a pretty girl in a flower garden, "I shall never bring that rose to perfection!"

"Then," said Mr. Smith—need we add that his Christian name was Sydney?—taking her by the hand and leading her forward, "permit me to bring perfection to the rose."

Pretty as this was, the following of Dr. Young's is worthy to compare with it.

He was one day walking in his garden at Welwyn with two ladies, one of whom was then the lady of his heart, and afterwards his wife, when a servant came to tell him that a person wished to see him.

As he refused to go, one lady took him by the right arm and the other by the left, and led him to the garden gate, where, finding resistance useless, he bowed, laid his hand upon his breast, and spoke the following impromptu:

"Thus Adam looked when from the garden driven,
And thus disputed orders sent from Heaven.
Like him I go, and yet to go am loth;
Like him I go, for angels drove us both.
Hard was his fate, but mine is more unkind—
His Eve went with him, but mine stays behind."

For ourselves, writes H. Greenhough Smith in John o' London's Weekly, we should be much inclined to rank it as the "best on record," unless that place of honor be assigned to a compliment belonging to Leigh Hunt.

On a pretty girl observing to him, "I am very sad, you see," he answered, "No, no; you belong to the other Jewish sect. You are very fair, I see."

But it is difficult to judge this fairly; the mind is dazzled by its double merit. It is not only an extremely pretty speech, but it is one of the very best of puns.

Butter Wrappers, printed and plain at The Review.

IN THE PULP WOODS.

Some of the Heroism Found In Pioneer Life.

Not all the heroism of life belongs to the battlefield, as we are occasionally reminded. Life in the northern woods of Canada is marked by much bravery in the exercise of daily duty by men in the lumber regions. A moving though brief description of a sample of this life is given by Christopher Beck of the London Daily Mail, describing operations of a pulp camp gang far to the north of Quebec. He says:

Down the rivers, out of the great forests, come the logs — millions of them. It is when the ice breaks and the long-prisoned torrents run raving with floods of melted snow water that the great "drive" takes place.

The logs, which have been stacked on the banks during the winter frost, are tipped wholesale into the fast-rising stream and come shooting down in their thousands.

The river is broken by falls and rapids. Here it broadens into wide pools, again it narrows between iron cliffs where the pent stream roars and foams in long-drawn thunder. And it is in places such as these that "jams" occur.

One log swings sideways, and within less time than it takes to tell hundreds or thousands more come piling upon it, damming the whole river from bank to bank.

Then it is that you see the logger in his glory, and realize why he is known throughout the north as the "white-water jumper."

Seemingly without sense of danger, these wonderful men swarm out upon the jamed logs. The soles of their boots are set with "calks"—sharp iron spikes — and each man carries a pole about six feet long, fitted at the end with a steel spike.

Their keen eyes have spotted the "king," or key, log, and all their efforts are directed to loosening it.

The threatening flood piles up behind, the ice-cold water spurts through crannies in the "jam," but the "jumpers" pay no attention to anything except the task in hand. Logs are flung like straws, this way and that, and then you see that the key-log itself is being shifted.

With a roar the whole dam is breaking, melting away, and you hold your breath, expecting that every mother's son upon it will be swept to destruction. But nothing of the kind happens.

Laughing and shouting, the men jump their agile way shoreward, and leap to safety upon the rocks. Some of their feats would make the professional acrobat green with envy.

The men actually seem to love the danger, for on a Sunday, rest day the world over, they will often engage in contests of skill, riding single logs down rapids, making them spin like tops beneath their steel-shod feet, leaping from one to another, and by sheer balance driving them in any direction they please.

An Australian View.

The Continental system of light wines and beer dispensing is the best solution of the liquor problem—better than any system of Government control, in the opinion of F. L. Flanagan, who has been inspecting the drinking systems of the world on behalf of the Government of South Australia. He sailed recently from Vancouver for Adelaide. Prohibition as practiced in the United States, he declared, is a farce. He will advise the South Australian Government against trying any similar legislation.

COULD HARDLY MOVE IN HER BED

Eight Boxes of "FRUIT-A-TIVES" Completely Relieved Her.

MADAM RICHER

Labelle, P.Q., April 18th, 1921

"It is my duty to tell you and publish to all what your remedy "Fruit-a-tives" has done for me.

I suffered with Rheumatism for ten months; could hardly move in bed; and was miserable all the time. I tried several physicians and took many remedies, but they left me at the same place, in bed and suffering, the Rheumatism was so bad.

I finally started in taking "Fruit-a-tives" and continued the treatment regularly as I found myself getting better. After using eight boxes of "Fruit-a-tives" (which cost only $4.) I am completely well without a trace of Rheumatism."

Madam J. RICHER.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

In the Agrarian Bloc.

"What has been your previous business experience?"

"As field manager."

"For whom?"

"For Farmer Si Corntossel, just outside of town. I managed his field hands for him two summers hand running."—Farm Life.

In That Sense.

Heck—Your wife is certainly a remarkable woman.

Peck—Think so?

Heck—Indeed I do. Don't you?

Peck—Well, she certainly is able to make more remarks than any other woman I know.—Boston Evening Transcript.

Repetitive.

Pinker—I think that Reginald is a four-flusher.

Tunn—Well, I know that he's a second-story man.

"You don't say so!"

"Yes; he has never told an original one."

JOB PRINTING

of all kinds.

All orders promptly attended to.

THE REVIEW

Phone 49

WE ARE PREPARED TO SELL YOU

FOOT PROTECTION

FOR THE RAINY WEATHER

Quality Shoes for Men and Women.

Over Rubbers for all sizes and to fit any last.

Overcoats, Mackinaw Coats and Pants.

Wool Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts.

"Railroad Signal" Overalls and Jackets.

Come in and let us show you the goods.

Hoard & Moorcroft

Bulbs For Pot Culture

Extra Selected Mammoth Named Varieties

M. W. CONNOR & SON

PHONE 8 HARDWARE

TO THE PUBLIC.

I AM PREPARED TO DO

All Kinds of Watch Repairing

at Greatly Reduced Prices

Having had 30 years of practical knowledge at the bench, I am prepared to satisfy you as to good workmanship. I have a number of

Model C Valet Autostrop Razors

On hand at **$1.00** Complete

COME AND SEE THEM

THOS. TUCKER, WATCHMAKER and JEWELER

Harness Bargains

Six sets of Single Driving Harness, second-hand, and two sets of Work Harness to be sold at a bargain price for cash.

Try a can of FLY-AWAY for spraying your cattle and horses for flies, etc. Agent for Renfrew Separators, Scales and Engines. Get our prices and terms. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. J. KILPATRICK

Phone 113—P, O. Box 65.

The Chinese Doctor

Exide MADE IN CANADA BATTERIES

In China, doctors are paid so long as their patients keep well. That is a mighty good theory for batteries as well as human beings. Regular inspection and testing by our service department will aid you in keeping your battery in a healthy condition.

We will keep the old battery going as long as possible, no matter what make, but when a new one is needed we recommend the long-life Exide.

W. L. SMITH

MADOC, ONTARIO

THE ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD.

BETWEEN

THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS,

Applicant.

—and—

THE TOWNSHIP OF MARMORA, in the said County of Hastings, JOHN CLEMENS and JOHN DOYLE,

Respondents.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

1. The Applicant is the Corporation of the County of Hastings, in the Province of Ontario.

2. The Respondents are the Township of Marmora, in the County of Hastings, and John Clemens and John Doyle are Farmers, who claim to be affected by the closing of the Bridge herein after mentioned.

3. The Corporation of the Township of Marmora claims that the Applicant has assumed the Bridge across Lilly Creek hereinafter mentioned; and the Applicant, for the purposes of this Application only, is willing to admit that it is liable for the maintenance of the said Bridge; although it can find no record of any By-law or other Agreement, which renders it liable for the said maintenance of the Bridge.

4. The Bridge across Lilly Creek, between Lots Five and Six in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Marmora, is so old and dilapidated that it has been reported as unsafe for travel; and it is a bridge of some one hundred and eighty feet in length, and is over marshy and soft sub-soil, that it would be a very expensive bridge to build, and there are only two parties who will be seriously affected by the Bridge not being rebuilt and being closed to traffic.

5. The Applicant therefore PRAYS that this Honourable Board may, under Subsections Nine and Ten of Section 460 of "The Municipal Act," relieve it from the obligation to rebuild the said Bridge, as in the opinion of its Engineer it would be a very expensive Bridge to rebuild, and would cost Thousands of Dollars to rebuild it and the approaches to it, which would be unreasonable having regard to the use that would be made of the Bridge if it was rebuilt.

6. And the said Respondent, John Clemens, has agreed with the said Applicant, that in consideration of the sum of Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine Dollars ($799.00), he will release and discharge the said Applicant from all responsibility in the rebuilding, maintenance and upkeep of the said Bridge, situate between Lots 5 and 6 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Marmora, and known as the "Lilly Creek Bridge," in so far as the South half of Lot 6 in the 7th Concession of the said Township, which he owns, is concerned; and also relieve the said Applicant from all liability for any road or right of way to or from the said property.

7. And the said Respondent, John Doyle, has agreed with the said Applicant, that in consideration of the sum of Seventeen Hundred Dollars ($1700.00) he will release and discharge the said Applicant from all responsibility in the rebuilding, maintenance and upkeep of the said Bridge, situate between Lots 5 and 6 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Marmora, and known as the "Lilly Creek Bridge," in so far as Lot number Five (5) in the 7th Concession of the said Township, which he owns, is concerned; and also relieve the said Applicant from all liability for any road or right of way to or from the said property.

8. And the said Applicant, has agreed with the said John Clemens that if your Honourable Board will relieve it from any obligation to rebuild the said Bridge, and from any liability for maintaining any road or right of way to or from the said South half of Lot 6 in the 7th Concession of the said Township, to pay to the said John Clemens, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, the said sum of Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine Dollars ($799.00).

9. And the said Applicant, has agreed with the said John Doyle, that if your Honourable Board will relieve it from any obligation to rebuild the said Bridge, and from any liability for maintaining any road or right of way to or from the said Lot Number Five (5) in the 7th Concession of the said Township, to pay the said John Doyle, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, the said sum of Seventeen Hundred Dollars ($1700.00).

10 This Application will be heard by the Board after ten days from the service hereof, at such time and place, and in such manner as the Board may order and direct

11 This Notice was given by STEWART MASSON, of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Solicitor for the Applicant.

Dated this 15th day of August, A. D. 1922.

S. MASSON.
Solicitor for the Applicant herein.

TO

The Township of Marmora, John Clemens and John Doyle.

NOTICE OF HEARING.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board have appointed Wednesday, November the 1st, 1922, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the City of Belleville, for hearing the foregoing Application; and that all parties interested will then be heard.

DATED this 9th day of October, 1922.

S. MASSON.
Solicitor for the Applicant herein.

TO

All parties interested in the matset forth in the foregoing Application.

How Clothing and Furnishing sales are increased *by Long Distance*

Some quotations from recent reports:

"Long Distance brought us so much business that we expect to enlarge our factory."

"Tried Station-to-Station service and find it very satisfactory for selling goods to distant points."

"Thanks to Long Distance we are able to carry on without a large stock of goods. We call up wholesalers for our needs."

"We call up customers in outside towns and make appointments for tryons."

A well-known firm of Ottawa retailers writes "We often use Long Distance in preference to writing."

We can tell you how to apply Long Distance to almost any business

JAS. A. COKERS
Manager

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

THE ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD.

BETWEEN

THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS,

Applicant

—and—

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF TUDOR AND CASHEL,

Respondent.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

1 The applicant is the Corporation of the County of Hastings in the Province of Ontario, who assumed the portion of the road hereinafter mentioned, upon which the Bridge hereinafter mentioned is situate by By-law No. 397, passed on the 9th day of June, 1883, (paragraph 38), as a County Road and also did assume the said Bridge, by By-law No. 398, passed on the said 9th day of June, A. D. 1883.

2 The Respondent is The Corporation of the Township of Tudor and Cashel.

3 The Applicant wishes to be relieved from the obligation of maintaining that portion of the County Road leading from Thwaites Corners in the said Township of Tudor and Cashel to the Boundary of the Township of Limerick, and also to be relieved of any liability in connection with the Thwaites Bridge thereon.

4 And in consideration thereof, the Applicant has agreed with the Committee of the Council of the Township of Tudor and Cashel to assume that portion of the road from the Five Mile Turn on the Snow Road to Spracket's Corners on the Cashel Road in the said Township of Tudor and Cashel, a distance of five miles, as a County Road, and further to pay the Corporation of the Township of Tudor and Cashel a sum not to exceed One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.) if necessary to indemnify the said Township of Tudor and Cashel against any costs for the purchase of any private property necessary for the closing of the said portion of the road hereinbefore mentioned.

5 And the said Township of Tudor and Cashel agrees with the Applicant to assume by By-law forthwith, as a Township Road, the present County Road leading from Thwaites Corners aforesaid to the Limerick Boundary aforesaid; and also to relieve the County from any liability in connection with the rebuilding, maintenance and upkeep of the said Thwaites Bridge; and further agrees to close to traffic forthwith the Township Road leading from Thwaites Corners to Bass Lake Turn, and to furnish to the County Clerk a By-law in connection with the closing of the aforementioned roads.

6 The said Respondent to be given full power to remove the present structure known as "Thwaites Bridge".

7 The said part of the said Road and Bridge are no longer required for the public convenience, and the said Bridge is so old and dilapidated that it will require to be rebuilt if rebuilding is not dispensed with, and the rebuilding of the said Bridge would entail a larger expenditure than would be reasonable having regard to the use that would be made of the Bridge if it were rebuilt, as it would cost something in the neighborhood of Thousands of Dollars, and would only accommodate settlers, who can easily be provided with other suitable accomodation.

8 And the said Applicant PRAYS that your Honourable Board may grant the relief and remedy hereinbefore set forth to the said Applicant, under the provisions of Subsections 9 and 10 of Section 460 of "The Municipal Act".

9 This Application will be heard by the Board after ten days from the service hereof, at such time and place, and in such manner as the Board may order and direct

10 This Notice is given by STEWART MASSON, of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Solicitor for the Applicant.

Dated this 15th day of August, A. D. 1922.

S. MASSON.
Solicitor for the Applicant herein.

TO

The Corporation of the Township of Tudor and Cashel.

NOTICE OF HEARING

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board have appointed Wednesday, November the 1st, 1922, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the City of Belleville, for hearing the foregoing Application; and that all parties interested will then be heard.

DATED this 9th day of October, 1922.

S. MASSON
Solicitor for the Applicant herein.

TO

All parties interested in the matset forth in the foregoing Application.

FOR SALE

The undersigned is offering for sale: Team of horses, rubber-tire light buggy, set single harness, Renfrew Separator, Wagon Rack. These implements have only been used a short time. Owner is selling on account of his health failing. For particulars apply to J.E. Hallstone.

Mrs. George Holland,
42-2 Madoc.

ELDORADO

Thrashing is the order of the day.

Mrs. Alex Andrews was in our burg one day last week.

Mr. P. Gordon and bride are away on their Honeymoon.

Mr. Charlie Gifford dug six rows of Potatoes on Mr. Alex Gordon's farm and picked up fifty bags from the six rows.

Mr. Neil Andrews and Alex Gordon have returned home from the North West.

Dr. Lumb has brought home a partner for himself, we wish them both much happiness through life.

Mr. Heddley Shaw took in Madoc Fair.

The stone crusher is moving back to Marmora again.

Mrs. Henry D. Nickle of Malone was the guest of Mrs. G. D. Gordon on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Gordon was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Philips on Monday last.

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mullit and son Carmon took tea with Mr. and Mrs. John McGuire Sunday last.

Mrs. Vein Moore and children who spent the past week with her father Mr. I. Ashe has returned to her home in Belleville.

Nearly all from this burg attended Madoc Fair and report it successful.

Miss Mabel Williamson is spending a few days with her sister Mrs. John McGuire, who has been on the sick list.

Mr. H. Herrington is busy shingling his house.

Miss Mary Cowan and friend from Foxboro took tea with Miss Mabel Williamson on Sunday.

Miss A. L. Ashe returned to Madoc Sunday night.

Mr. W Wood's received a number of first prizes both at Madoc and Tweed Fairs.

Mrs. Robt. Noyes is expected home on Saturday from Belleville where she has been in the hospital taking electric treatments.

Miss Myrtle Ashe from Flinton spent the week end at her home here after attending the teacher's convention at Sharbot Lake.

Ploughing is the order of the day.

Dutch French Bulbs

For bedding and potting indoors. Beautiful colors. Easy to grow. Please send for our price list.

C. E. Bishop & Son

Seedsmen Belleville, Ont.

MONTGOMERY'S CATALOGUES NOW READY

Farms ranging in acreage from 2 acres to 400 acres. Also **Several Summer Cottages, Garages and Stores** or any kind of business.

Write now for Catalogues. Address

NORMAN MONTGOMERY

Auctioneer BRIGHTON

Box 130 Phone 101

SOIL WANTED

10 loads of rich soil from the woods, delivered in Madoc. Apply to G. H. Gillespie, or Review Office.

FARM FOR SALE

200 acres more or less, limestone clay and loam soil, county of Prince Edward, suitable for Stock, Grain and Hay growing; never failing water supply, without pumping. 625 young apple trees (3 winter varieties) coming into bearing. Rural Mail Service, Bell Telephone connection, convenient to school and Church, about ½ mile from R. R. Station, good buildings and well fenced; high state of cultivation, free from foul seeds, very desirable locality to live in. Will sell as a going concern, with or without furnishings, clear title, immediate possession if desired. F. S. Anderson, 209 John St., or 42 Bridge St., Belleville, Ont. 37tf

WOOD LOT FOR SALE

144 acre wood lot for sale, being lot 29, concession 7, Madoc Township one mile from Bannockburn Station. This lot is heavily timbered. For further particulars apply to T. A Lewis, 211 Arlington Ave., Toronto. 38-41

FOR SALE

Twenty Bred-to-lay Cockerels for sale. The dams of these birds have an average of 150 eggs per annum. Review office.

FOR SALE

A boathouse at Moira Lake, suitable for a couple of boys for camping purposes. Will be sold for the price of the lumber in it.

Apply at once to the Review.

FARM FOR SALE

100 acres more or less, part lot 6 in 7th concession of Madoc, 2 miles from Madoc Village. Good buildings well fenced, well watered, a never failing spring creek, good state of cultivation. Will sell or rent to suit applicant. W. H. Pringle, R. R. No. 3. 41-3

TAX SALE NOTICE

The list of Lands for sale for taxes in the County of Hastings has been advertised in the Ontario Gazette on the 22nd and 29th days of July and the 5th and 12th days of August 1922 and in default of the payment of taxes and costs the lands will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M.

Tuesday, October 24th, 1922

at the Court House in the City of Belleville. Copies of the lists of lands can be had on application to my office Shire Hall Belleville after August 21st.

B. Mallory
County Treasurer,
Belleville July 18th 1922. 29-4t

Notice of Registration of By-Law.

Notice is hereby given that a by-law was passed by the council of the Village of Madoc on the Fourteenth day of July, 1922, providing for the issue of debentures to the amount of $12,000 for the purpose of making repairs on the High School and that such by-law was registered in the registry office of Belleville, in the county of Hastings, on the 22nd of September, 1922. Any motto quash or set aside the same or any part therof must be made within three months after the first publication of this notice, and cannot be made thereafter.

Dated the 23rd day of September, 1922.

A. S. Cockran, Clerk.

3-4 Geo. V. c. 43, Form 24.

38-3mos

10 lbs. Soap 75c. 5 Toilet Paper 25c.

McIntosh Bros.
WEEKLY
Store News

Pure Wool Blankets. 6-lb. grey blankets in pure wool, extra special . . 4.75

Pure Wool Serge, any shade, 50 in. wide, 98c yd. 40 in. wide, 79c yd.

Kimona Cloth, very heavy quality in fancy, stripes, and Japanese patterns. Per yard 1.35

Ladies' Underwear A full range of Ladies' Underwear, cotton and pure wool, at attractive prices. (See ours)

Dresses. Ladies' and Children's serge and flannel dresses at specially reduced prices.

Sweaters. Men's heavy grey sweaters, special value at 1.75

Boys' Pure Wool Sweaters at . . 1.25

Boys' Worsted Sweaters 75c

Men's Trousers. Odd lines at special values.

Men's Underwear. Heavy pure wool Underwear, double back and front, specially priced at, gar. . 1.75

Fleece-lined Underwear at, garment 85c

Turnbull's Natural Wool at, gar. . 1.69

Boys' Underwear at Reasonable Prices.

Overalls & Smocks for men at . . 1.85

Plain White Cups at 10c.
White Cups and Saucers at 15c.
Odd lines in White Plates at Special Prices.
97-piece set Oakworth dishes, regular 40.00, Sale $25.

McIntosh Bros.

Phone 23. **Prompt Delivery.**

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE LIMITED
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO
(55th Year

This College has an international reputation for reliability and efficiency. Students have come from all over Canada, the United States, Newfoundland, Bermuda, the West Indies and South America. They are attracted by our high standards and the success of our graduates.
Write for free prospectus. I. L. MOORE, Principal

THE ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD.

BETWEEN:

THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS,

Applicant,

—and—

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ELZIVIR, in the said County of Hastings, and H. A. JIFFKINS and THOMAS F. BLUE,

Respondents.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

1 The applicant is the Corporation of the County of Hastings in the Province of Ontario, who assumed the portion of the road hereinafter mentioned, upon which the Bridges hereinafter mentioned, are situate by By-law No. 397, passed on the 9th day of June, 1883, (paragraph 42), as a County Road; and also did assume the said Briges as County Bridges, by By-law No. 398, passed on the said 9th day of June, A. D. 1883.

2 The Respondents are The Corporation of theTownship of Elzevir, H. A. Jiffkins and Thomas F. Blue.

3 The Applicant wishes to be relieved from the obligation of maintaining that portion of the County Road leading from the Eastern boundary line of the Township of Madoc in the County of Hastings, North-easterly across the North-west part of the said Township of Elzevir, through the Flats to the South boundary line of the Township of Grimsthorpe in the County of Hastings; and also to be relieved from any liability in connection with the Bridges on the said portion of the highway.

4 The "Forks Bridge" on the road to the Flats, "Black Creek" Bridge below the Flats, and "Black Creek Bridge" at the Flats on the said Portion of the road hereinbefore described in the Township of Elzevir, are so old and dilapidated that they have been reported as unsafe for travel.

These Bridges are of considerable dimensions having two Fifty Foot Spans and one Sixty Foot Span, and would be very expensive Bridges to build, and there are only two parties who will be seriously affected by the Bridges not being rebuilt, and being closed to traffic.

5 The Applicant therefore PRAYS that this Honourable Board may, under Subsections Nine and Ten of Section 460 of "The Municipal Act", relieve it from the obligation of rebuilding the said Bridges, as in the opinion of its Engineer they would be very expensive Bridges to rebuild, and would cost Thousands of Dollars to rebuild them, and the approaches to them, which would be unreasonable having regard to the use that would be made of the Bridges if they were rebuilt.

6 And the said Respondent, H. A. Jiffkins, has agreed with the said Applicant, that in consideration of the sum of Dollars, he will release and discharge the said Applicant from all responsibility in the rebuilding, maintenance and upkeep of the said Bridges situate upon the said hereinbefore described portion of road in the Township of Elzevir, in so far as Lot number Thirty-one (31) in the Fourth Concession of the said Township of Elzevir, which he owns, is concerned; and also relieve the said Applicant from all liability for any road or right of way to or from the said property.

7 And the said Respondent, Thomas F. Blue, has agreed with the said Applicant, that in consideration of the sum of Thirteen Hundred and fifty Dollars ($1350.00) he will release and discharge the said Applicant from all responsibility in the rebuilding, maintenance and upkeep of the said Bridges situate upon the said hereinbefore described portion of the road in the Township of Elzevir, in so far as the West half of Lot Number Thirty (30) in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Elzevir, which he owns is concerned; and also to relieve the said Applicant from all liability for any road or right of way to or from the said property.

8 And the said Applicant has agreed with the said H. A. Jiffkins that if your Honourable Board will relieve it from any obligation to rebuild the said Bridges, and from any liability to maintain any road or right of way to or from the said Lot number Thirty (30) in the Fourth Concession of the said Township of Elzevir, to pay the said H. A. Jiffkins, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the said sum of Dollars.

9 And the said Applicant has agreed with the said Thomas F. Blue that if your Honourable Board will relieve it from any obligation to rebuild the said Bridges, and from any liability to maintain any road or right of way to or from said West half of Lot number Thirty (30) in the Fourth Concession of the said Townsrip of Elzevir, to pay the said Thomas F. Blue, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the said sum of Thirteen Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($1350.00).

10 This Application will be heard by the Board after ten days from the service hereof, at such time and place, and in such manner as the Board may order and direct.

11 This Notice was given by STEWART MASSON, of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Solicitor for the Applicant.

Dated this 14th day of August, A. D. 1922.

S. MASSON.
Solicitor for the Applicant herein.

TO

The Township of Elzevir, H. A. Jiffkins and Thomas F. Blue

NOTICE OF HEARING

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board have appointed Wednesday, November the 1st, 1922, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the City of Belleville, for hearing the foregoing Application; and that all parties interested will then be heard.

DATED this 9th day of October, 1922.

S. MASSON.
Solicitor for the Applicant herein.

TO

All parties interested in the matter set forth in the foregoing Application.

Local and Personal

Mrs. Elizabeth Empey died on Sunday last.

Winter and Empty coal bins are unpleasant guests.

Dr. Wm. Dafoe of Toronto made a flying visit home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Reid spent Sunday at Bonar Law with relatives.

Mrs. Buchanan from Syracuse is visiting her sister Mrs. Wm. Decker at Madoc.

Mr. Beaver after taking a short college course in Belleville is home again.

The Daughters of the Empire will hold their annual sale on December 9th.

The Government has set Monday November the 6th as Thanksgiving Day.

For prompt service and quick delivery use Canadian National Telegraph. Geo. F. Maybee. Phone 79

Mr. S. Ashley, of Bronson, was a week-end visitor at his home in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick, of Niagara Falls, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. McBain last week.

A Great Tonic—Compound Syrup of the Hypophosphites. Regular $1 2 bottles $1.01 at the Rexall 1c Sale this week at Vince's Drug Store.

Mrs. Clare, of Belleville, was a visitor last week at the home of Mr. M. Bristol.

Rich and varied program of amusements at the Made-in-Belleville Industrial Exhibition and Carnival; Argyll Light Infantry Band; Belleville Symphony Orchestra; Eureka Quartet and Solo Singing; Jitney Dancing; Baby Show; Guessing Contests; Dancing Nightly; Masquerade Carnival, Friday; Radiophone Concerts afternoon and evening. Exhibition open from 2 to 11 p. m. daily. Admission 15 cents, children 10 cents. Armouries, Belleville, Oct. 24-28.

Miss Ruth Mumford spent a few days in Queensboro last week with her aunt, Mrs. Tokley.

Mrs. S. Wellington has been visiting her sister Mrs. Trotter, who has been ill, at Queensboro.

Mrs. Oliver Wilson and little daughter, of Toronto, are visiting parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kinloch.

Hot Water Bottles, Guaranteed, Regular $2.25, 2 for $2.26 at the Rexall 1c Sale this week. Vince's Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. James Irwin and little son, of Peterboro, were in town for a few days lastweek.

Mrs. E. L. Weiss, of Toronto, has returned to her home after spending a month with Mrs. S. Wellington.

Rumors are again afloat with regard to a smelter in town. It is to be hoped that this time, at least, our expectations will be realized.

The Grand Trunks of Belleville defeated the Galt Club at the home of the latter Wednesday by a score of 7-5.

Seventy-five manufacturers will display the products of their factories at the Made-in-Belleville Exhibition, Armouries, Belleville, Oct. 24-28. Under the auspices of the Belleville Chamber of Commerce.

Ladies, try a pair of Chum Oxfords, in black or chocolate calf with low heel and medium toe. Special price Saturday, Black $4.25, Chocolate $4 75 per pair. The Ludbrook Shoe Store.

Mrs. Harrison and daughter Luella are spending a few days with friends in Madoc prior to their departure to Florida where they will spend the winter.

New Ford Price List: Touring Car $604. Roadster $561. Coupe $792. Sedan $889. Chassis $476. Ton Truck $634. Light Delivery $566. Complete with starter. Frank Smith Ford dealer.

Mr. E. D. Manning, B. A. principal of the Tweed High School, has handed in his resignation to take effect at Christmas. He has accepted the principalship of the Newmarket High School.

The Ludbrook Shoe Store have placed in stock a nice assortment of Men's Women's Misses and Children's Hose and stockings, a few of which are on exhibition in our window display. Our prices are right.

Mr Bert Connor who has been camping at Moira Lake pulled up stakes and will spend the winter in Mrs. Seymour's house.

Lieutenant-Governor Cockshutt will open the Made-in-Belleville Industrial Exhibition and Carnival at the Armouries, Belleville, Oct. 24-28.

Mrs. F. E. Seymour left this week for New York where she will spend the winter with her son Monte.

Mrs. D. Manson, of Thomasburg, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hart, over the week end.

NOTICE—September and October Electric Light rates are now due. Please call and pay.
42b A. S. COCHRAN

The regular meeting of Womens' Institute will be held at the home of Mrs. Kilpatric, Friday Oct. 27, in the afternoon all are cordially invited.

The Finest Perfume, Toilet Water Toilet Articles, Stationery and Medicine are on Sale this week at the Big Rexall 1c Sale. Vince's Drug Store.

The weather during the last few days been very changeable, one day we have almost summer heat and the next we are plunged into the cold of winter. Monday morning we had our first snow storm which was accompanied by very high winds.

The readers of the Review will learn with regret that Mr. Adam Forestell's house was destroyed by fire Wednesday last. They were fortunate in being able to save almost everything except their crop of potatoes which was stored in the cellar. A terrific west wind was blowing at the time of the fire. Had it been in a different direction it would have been impossible to have saved the out buildings.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT

On Saturday last, James D. Cooper was charged before Police Magistrate Casement on the complaint of William Bailey with tearing down and damaging a boundary fence upon Lot number five in the twelfth Concession of the Township of Huntingdon, under Sec. 530 of the Criminal Code. After the trial the defendant was found guilty and a penalty of five dollars fine and nine dollors and fifty cents Costs imposed payable in seven days, on default 30 days in gaol.

Wm. Cross appeared for the complainant.

WHETHER you are doing work on large scale or a small scale, every hour between daylight and dark is worth real money. Saving time is the same as saving dollars. Therefore, the installation of a telephone is one of the most profitable investments you can make, for it is the most economical *Time Saver* that science has yet devised.

This human-like little instrument completely banishes isolation and distance, and brings to the home, quick, direct communication over intervening miles.

Suppose you are expecting an important freight shipment and want to know about it—a telephone call to the station agent will save you a long drive to town, and in all emergencies—such as sending for the Doctor or Vet. getting an important message to your implement dealer, calling assistance in case of fire, *the Telephone will serve you.*

—AND PAYS YOU INTEREST IN THE SHAPE OF INCREASED LEISURE AND FREEDOM FROM ANXIETY

Ask us what it will cost you for service on our line—You REALLY NEED a Telephone

Northern Electric Company
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AGENT WANTED
For the MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Madoc

Commission from $1500 to $3000 yearly. Good opportunity. Salesmen furnished you free. Reasons for selling—I have decided to go south for the winter. Will rent or sell buiilding now occupied by Massey-Harris.

I HAVE ON HAND FOR A QUICK SALE

One Dominion Organ, new, complete with stool and drape, price $140.00, for $60.00.

One Edison Diamond disc Victrola, "Mahogany," cost $315.00, and $100.00 worth of records. All for $250.00.

One set of light driving harness, used once, good as new, cost $90.00, for $25.00.

1600-pound Safe, worth $250.00, for $50.00.

And many other articles at a real bargain.

LOOMIS S. REEVES
Phone 2 Margaret Murphy, M. H. S. P. O. Box 25

Gilmour

Master Fletcher and Raymond Sargent, of Steinburg, visited their sister, Mrs. Thos. Dafoe, Jr. on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos., Dafoe, Jr. visited Mr. and Mrs. D. Sargent on Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Arkell have moved to our burg. Mr. Arkell is clerking for W. A. McMurray.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Baker spent the week end near Madoc.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Dafoe of Gunter, visited Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Dafoe, Jr. on Sunday.

Miss Cora Dafoe visited Miss Helen Dafoe on Sunday.

Mr. R. Spry is visiting his daughter Mrs. S. Greenlee.

Mrs. J. Dafoe visited her daughter one day last week.

OPEN SEASONS FOR HUNTING

In Ontario the season for big game hunting is now on, and up to November 15th, moose deer or caribou can be taken north of the main line of the Canadian National Railways, (formerly the Grand Trunk Pacific) from Quebec to the Manitoba boundary. In that part of Ontario, south of the French and Mattawa Rivers from Nov. 5th to Nov. 30th. There is an open season for partridge Nov. 5th to Nov. 20th. Woodcock may be killed from Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th. Wild geese from Sept. 1st to Dec. 15th. Wild ducks from Sept. 1st to Dec. 15 th. Some of the best hunting districts in Ontario are reached by the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways and for further information application should be made to agents of these lines or write C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk, New Union Station, Toronto.

All kinds of Job Printing. Orders promptly executed. The Review.

LENGHT OF SERVICE

¶ YOU expect the watch you buy to give you years of reliable service.

¶ WHETHER it lives up to your expectations depends upon the movement with which it is equipped.

WHILE there are Maybee Watches at various prices, you can always feel sure—whatever the cost—that any watch we sell is one of lasting dependability.

GEO. F. MAYBEE
Jeweller and Optician
Est. 1896
Stewart and Columbia Phonographs and records
Ticket agent Canadian National Railways.

Birds of Eastern Canada

A second edition of "Birds of Eastern Canada," a book that has proved very popular among lovers of birds, has been published. It contains 234 pages of printed matter and 50 coloured plates illustrating one hundred species of Canadian birds. It can be had in heavy paper covers at 50 cents or in cloth at $1.00 per copy by applying to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

CIDER FOR SALE

I have started up my cider mill and am prepared to take orders for cider. Will also make cider for parties furnishing their own apples.

ALBERT WANNAMAKER
East of cheese factory above Eldorado

A High-Speed Courtship

By FREDERICK HART.

© 1921, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

The big gray racing car plunged around a sharp curve, skidded wildly, righted itself, and shot ahead up the straight, with its speedometer climbing steadily from 55—60—close to 65. Its lone occupant was a girl—a girl enveloped in a white dust-coat, wearing a snug motoring cap and gauntleted gloves that were gripping the wheel of the powerful machine with a sure clasp, that seemed to indicate complete mastery of the iron horse that was surging under her. The roar of the exhaust and the high song of the tires on the smooth road drowned all other noises. Another curve showed ahead; and the girl, setting her teeth, took it at full speed. She passed a car coming in the opposite direction with a rush that left its occupants gasping in amazement. But the girl cared nothing for frightened passengers or danger to herself. She was saying as she nursed her car to an even higher burst of speed, "I'll show him! I'll show him!"

About a mile beyond her a car, somewhat like her own, was making even more reckless time over the road. It was painted a dull brown and built in long stream lines that gave it the appearance of something which would scorn anything under 60 miles an hour. At its wheel was seated a young man, so enveloped in coat, cap and goggles that nothing could be seen of his features.

As he urged his machine down the road he kept saying to himself: "Great Scott! Why did she want to run away like that? I've got to catch her!"

The cause of this mad race down a country road was one of those little things that bring about great effects. Bob Hathaway had gone to call on Margaret Elliott with the firm intention of proposing to her, a thing which he had been on the point of doing for the last two months. To do her justice, Margaret was perfectly aware of this intention on the part of young Mr. Hathaway; and in her mind she had decided what her answer was to be. But Bob, unfortunately for him, was an enthusiast on the subject of his big Bramble roadster, while Margaret had but one passion—her own Gancia Eight, which she drove, tended, and repaired herself. Bob on calling, had unwisely boasted of the time he had made in coming over a distance of eight miles. Margaret had replied that she often made the distance in several seconds less. This had started an argument which had drifted, as such arguments do, from a friendly dispute into a definite intention on the part of both parties not to give in to each other. Margaret had suddenly challenged Bob to a race to Baxter, 50 miles away, and before he had had time to object she had hastened to the garage, run out her car, and was flying up the road. Bob, a little angry, followed at his best speed. The result was two cars madly careening for a distant goal and a perfectly good proposal scattered to the wind.

The Gancia had had a few yards' start, which its faster pickup had lengthened to nearly a mile before Bob got his heavier machine into its full swing; but once he had opened the throttle the Bramble began to cut down the distance. Twenty miles out of Baxter he was less than a half-mile behind, and gaining steadily. He exulted under his breath, and pushed the throttle the last fraction of an inch toward the floor. The car boomed under him and ate up the strip of roadway. He was gaining—he would win. . . .

At that moment, 15 miles from the goal, inspiration visited Mr. Robert Hathaway. He grinned a grin to himself. A well-known clump of trees shot past; Bob knew that a quarter of a mile further on the road straightened into a stretch that ran eight miles without a curve, ending with a sharp climb and then a twisting descent into the town of Baxter. He drew up till he was about a hundred yards in the rear of Margaret's Gancia, so that he was sure that she saw him in the little mirror on the left fender; and there he hung as the two cars rounded the last curve, and shot into the long straightaway.

He saw Margaret glance slightly to one side—the top of her head was visible over the rear of her car—and then the Gancia uttered a defiant roar and sped down the straightaway. Bob replied with a long blast of his horn and settled himself for the finish. But here an amazing thing happened. The Bramble began to lose. At the beginning of the straight it had been apparently gaining; but as the road whizzed under the wheels of the two cars the Gancia slowly but surely drew away. Mile after mile of the road slipped past, and at each mile the Bramble was a little farther behind. Bob looked at his speedometer and grinned again. The figures "68" showed in the little window, and his throttle was a good half-inch from being pressed down to the limit.

"She's making about 69," he thought to himself. "That's the best she can do with that old bus of hers—and at this rate she'll beat me to Baxter by a good two miles. O. K.!" And he chuckled as he experienced a tendency of the Bramble to increase its speed.

The last six miles of their journey was finished in this order. As the white steeple that marked the town of Baxter showed above the treetops Margaret, urging her car to a last effort, saw her speedometer register 70. A glance at the mirror showed that her rival was nowhere to be seen. She finished the last mile and slowed down to a sedate 30 as she entered the main street; there, before the one hotel that the town boasted, she stopped and waited.

It was a good three minutes before her rival drew up behind her. He leaped from his seat and looked solicitously over his machine; then he went up to her.

"Well, you beat me all right!" he announced with a sunny smile. "I didn't think the Gancia had it in her! Tell you what let's do. I'm hungry as a pup. Let's see what this old hotel has to offer in the way of food, and then go back. Shall we?"

In the face of this complete admission of the superiority of her car Margaret was disarmed. They entered the hotel and ordered largely of food. While they were waiting for the order to be filled Bob bent toward Margaret.

"Peggy, dear, I didn't come over to race with you. You've proved that you have a better car. Now, won't you let me tell you that I love you?"

Margaret blushed; but the look on her face as she turned toward the young man was enough for him. He would have taken her in his arms then and there, but the waiter returned and the conventions had to be observed. It was not till they had returned that he received her final answer and left for his own home, the happiest man in the world.

As he flew over the road, after having promised to come to call again on the very next day, he apostrophised his faithful Bramble.

"We had to let her beat us this afternoon, old thing," he said as the speedometer showed 72. "But now you can hump yourself all you want to. Go to it!"

"Honk-honk!" replied the faithful Bramble.

TRIPS MADE BY MAYFLOWER

Ample Proof That Historic Vessel Voyaged to America on More Than One Occasion.

The Mayflower was used to bring colonists to Massachusetts on more than one occasion. The best known trip in her history was when she brought the Pilgrims to the Plymouth colony in 1620. When the Pilgrims decided to make the journey to America they bought a vessel in Holland called the Speedwell, and also chartered the Mayflower in England. The Speedwell proved unfitted for the voyage, and the entire party of 101 persons with their goods set sail September 17 in the Mayflower. After a stormy passage of 63 days they sighted Cape Cod and came to anchor in Cape Cod harbor November 9, 1620. Here they remained until December 15, when they set sail for Plymouth and anchored in the harbor there next day. The Mayflower sailed for England on her return voyage April 5, 1621. Many shiploads of passengers came to the new colony during the next few years, and the Mayflower made the trip in 1629 when a company numbering 60 women, 26 children and 300 men, among whom was Rev. Francis Higginson, left England for Salem, bringing food, arms, tools and 140 cattle in May. The Mayflower was also one of the fleet which accompanied the Arbella on which was the newly elected governor, John Winthrop, Isaac Johnson and his wife, Lady Arbella Johnson, who sailed from England in April, 1630.—Boston Globe.

Ring Superstition.

"If every bride removed her wedding ring from her finger immediately after the ceremony, most of them would be saved considerable worry," said a prominent clergyman. "It is an old superstition among women that the removal of the ring from the finger after marriage will bring bad luck. After a woman has been married for a time without removing her ring and then does find occasion to take it off, she hesitates to do so on account of the silly superstition. If she had defied this ancient fear and taken it off immediately after the ceremony, she would not hesitate later to remove the ring from her finger."

Books Are Peddled.

Stevenson wrote of "cabbages and kings." We write of peanuts and books because there is a European city where books are being sold after the best manner of the peanut-vender of the United States; that is, on a hand-cart that is wheeled from place to place as the necessity for a new market becomes apparent.

Booksellers have tried to stimulate the public mind with a desire to own its books instead of borrowing them. This idea of taking the books to the street, right under the noses of the populace, is the most practical selling method that has yet been attempted.—Popular Science Monthly.

The Object Justifies the Means.

Mrs. C.—Why did you give the girl such a good recommendation? I find her impossible. I don't know what to do with her.

Mrs. D.—That's just the reason I had to do it in order to get rid of her. I was in the same fix as you are now.

Dangerous Fashion.

Damocles saw the suspended sword. "I don't approve of bobbing the hair," he announced.

Detour: Follow the Arrows

By R. RAY BAKER

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When May Rathburne returned from Chicago she felt much like a Cinderella.

Only there was no glass slipper, or cruel stepmother, or fairy godmother.

But there was a prince, and a wonderful ball, and a hurried flight.

No chime of the midnight hour caused May to take her hasty departure from the Nottingdon dancing party. She had no pumpkin carriage in waiting, and there was no fear that her raiment would change into rags. She was just afraid that was all.

Frank Humphrey was the prince, and he had been seeing Mary's company (with or with fair success) since the night they met, which was two weeks before the ball. Mary was visiting her cousin, Mrs. Alfred Jenkins, and Frank, who was a business acquaintance of Mr. Jenkins, had been invited out to the home to meet May. No matchmaking was intended. Frank would have received the invitation if May had been a boy.

The prince looked the part, beyond any doubt. He carried a noble head on his shoulders, and he dressed like a prince, as far as modern custom and costumes permit. He quite captivated May, although she would not admit it, and she was constantly on her guard.

May was reared on a farm in Michigan and the city of Grand Haven was her idea of a metropolis. It was not fair, in the first place, to keep May in rural seclusion, because hers was a temperament that required travel and mingling with people.

But May's parents, who were city dwellers, were dead and her grandparents had taken her under their care. They were hard-working people, but they lacked vision. They had lived always on a farm and could not see why their granddaughter should desire other environment. They did not realize that the city was in May's blood.

The girl tried to make the best of it. She obtained high school education in a seminary located in a strict religious community, and that ought to suffice, her grandparents decided. But she pored over books on travel and read romance, and she yearned for experiences of her own in the world. The visit with her cousin was her first invasion of the wide world, and she was now twenty.

The grandmother's last words to May when she left for Chicago were:

"Take care of yourself and be a good girlie—and above all, don't fall in love with any city men. They're not sincere, especially with country girls. They never mean what they say, so be on your guard or you'll come back with a broken heart."

May tried to obey this mandate, and that was the reason she fled from the dance. It was because Frank proposed marriage to her while they were sitting out a dance. Terrified, she sprang to her feet and dashed from the house. Down the street she ran. At the corner she paused, a wild-looking creature in her cousin's evening gown. A street car came along, and with the assistance of a kind-hearted conductor and an elevated train, she managed to get to the Jenkins' home. The princess had fled from the prince; for May was of the nobility, too, when it came to looks and personality. The culture of her parents was inbred in her.

Next day May took a boat for home. She had left her cousin's cloak at the Nottingtom residence, but Mr. Jenkins said he would have no trouble in recovering it.

As a matter of fact the prince took care of the cloak in lieu of a glass slipper, and returned it to Mrs. Jenkins. At the same time he pleaded to be told May's address in Michigan, but the girl had sworn her cousin to secrecy in that regard, and the poor prince was uninformed.

"I'll stay on the farm and marry Henry Abbot," she pointed to herself. "He's no deceiver, and I don't love him, but it's he or nobody. There isn't another man that's eligible for miles around.

May was more discontented than ever after her return. Farm life nearly drove her to distraction. She wanted to see Frank, but she fought off the desire. Her cousin wrote and begged to be released from her oath, because she said Frank had become a perpetual picture of gloom. But May refused the request, because she must have nothing more to do with the deceiver.

Now, Frank Humphrey was not a deceiver. He really was in love with May Rathburne and he could not reconcile himself to losing her. When all his pleading with Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins failed to produce her address he became gloomy and morose and his flourishing business suffered.

At last he could stand it no longer. The eyes of the country girl haunted him wherever he was, and he determined to find her.

"She lives somewhere in western Michigan; I know that much," the prince told himself. "And I'm going to search for her. I'll leave it to the fates, and if it is so decreed I'll find her. This time she won't get away, either."

So Frank stepped into his big roadster one morning and set forth for Michigan. The next day he was making his way up the west coast of the Wolverine state, stopping occasionally at a big town to make inquiries. The quest seemed hopeless, indeed, but he did not despair, for he had a peculiar faith in the fates and in the little god called Cupid.

For several days Frank wandered along the turnpikes of western Michigan, hoping against hope that he would run across a mail box labeled Rathburne. One afternoon, while the roadster was humming along a concrete road, it suddenly was forced to stop because of a barrier. Across the barrier was a sign reading:

"Detour: Follow the Arrows."

An arrow pointed to the right, so Frank steered into the road indicated. At the next corner an arrow piloted him to the left, and he continued. It mattered little where he went.

Black clouds gathered and rain began to pour, but Frank followed the arrows. Thunder rumbled and lightning flashed, but he heeded them not. With the side curtains up and the motor humming rhythmically, he had no worries over weather. In fact, he enjoyed it, because it fitted well with his mood.

It seemed that the prince had been following arrows for hours when he found the car was balking. The motor continued running perfectly, but the machine would not forge ahead as it should. A sea of mud was the reason. The arrow at the last corner had led him to an oozy, sticky road.

There was nothing to do but go ahead, because no place to turn around offered itself. There were no more arrows to guide the traveling prince, and he became convinced he had been led astray, but he kept on.

Finally the way became impassable. The car stuck in the mud and refused to budge. A farmhouse loomed up and the prince got out and waded through mud, hoping horses could be hired there to extricate his machine.

A bedraggled looking creature, Frank knocked at the farmhouse door, and it was opened by—May Rathburne!

"You—you found me!" she said when they had recovered from astonishment. "But how? Did my cousin give you my address?"

"No," he answered softly. They were seated in the parlor, watching the rain pour, while the roadster, rescued by a team, stood nearby. "No, it was not your cousin. I'm here because the arrows brought me here—and they were Cupid's arrows. The one at the last corner led me astray, but I believe it must have been struck by lightning and turned in the wrong direction. You can't tell me that Cupid didn't send the lightning."

"I—I guess he must," May agreed, and she was glad.

DODGE BROTHERS
BUSINESS COUPE

With this coupe Dodge Brothers have proved once for all that a closed car can be as sturdy and practically as inexpensive as an open roadster.

This is largely due to the all-steel body—the first ever marketed—which admits of lower cost of manufacture through standardized machine production. Unlike wood, the steel surface will take a finish of enamel, baked on at high temperature. This process results in a permanent lustre, and eliminates the trouble and expense of repainting.

The wide straight seat is upholstered in genuine Spanish blue leather, durable and readily cleaned.

The price is $1565 delivered

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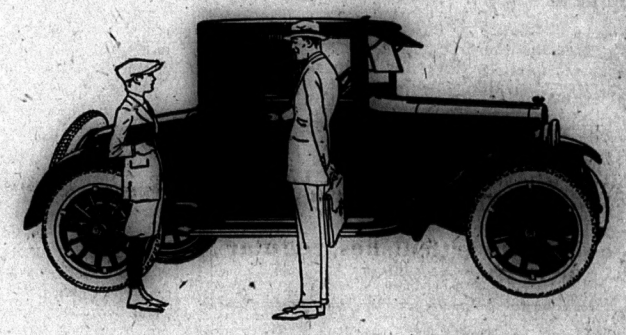

Plants Need a Change.

Do house plants need a holiday? Of course they do! It is unjust treatment to any plant to allow it to remain for years in the same room, in the same corner, exposed to the same kind of ventilation.

Monotony sounds the death-knell of any plant; therefore give it a change. It is more than a mere suggestion that flowers appreciate a change of surroundings as much as we do.

One will often find that a specimen which shows signs of languishing in one room will pick up if removed to another room.

It would be difficult to give just the exact reason why this change should have such a salutary effect on the plant's growth. In many cases the new situation—from our point of view, at least—may seem less suited for plant life than was the old spot. Still, the plant does pick up. The sheen of the foliage and the color of the flower become more vivid.

The value of change to decorative plants is fully recognized in many hotels, where it is a regular practice to give a general change to all pot plants. The housewife, too, changes the flowers about the rooms, but in many cases it is done without knowledge that it is to their benefit.

The value of a change of diet is also not fully appreciated. It is no matter for wonder that house plants "wilt" and show signs of decay when they are daily served up with the same food. That food may only be water; but there is such a thing as drowning a plant, and the pot plant suffers from dyspepsia even more acutely than does an overfed human organism. Give them a rest. A withering plant does not always need water; nine cases out of ten it needs to be dried off, and then restarted into growth.

Columbus.

Christopher Columbus died at Valladolid, May 20, 1506, where he was buried, but his bones were removed first to Seville, 1513, then to Santo Domingo, in Hispaniola, 1513, and although this is disputed by Santo Domingo, to the cathedral in Havana, 1796. After the Spanish-American war the casket was taken back to Seville.

Automatic Lighthouse.

Daylight works an automatic lighthouse erected on the Swansea, England, coast; evening, with its fading light, causes the illumination of the lamp, while dawn extinguishes it, by chemical action.

She Wore Green.

At several fashionable weddings in London this season the bride has defied superstition by choosing green as the color scheme of her bridal retinue.

Fortunes Spent at Law.

An important lawsuit means the spending of a small fortune, and the recent Russell case in England was no exception to the rule. In fact, it is probable that it was the most expensive case in legal history.

Five King's counsel were employed, with six junior counsel and two firms of solicitors. The hearing occupied nine days.

Counsel's fees amounted to 2,800 guineas, and, in addition, daily "refreshers" came to another 2,800 guineas. This means that the eleven counsel share a total of 5,100 guineas.

Then there were the solicitors' fees of 160 guineas, the court fees of twenty-seven guineas, the clerks' fees of fifty guineas, the witnesses' expenses of 120 guineas, the medical experts' fees of 120 guineas, and the ordinary doctors' fees of the same amount. The shorthand notes and printing expenses amounted to 300 guineas.

This makes a total of more than $30,000, to which must be added the judge's salary—about $1,000 for the nine days—and the jury's fees of nine guineas a man.

More "Howlers."

The following are a few of the latest "howlers" by school children:

"A vacuum is a large empty space where the Pope lives."

"Pompeii was destroyed by an eruption of saliva from the Vatican."

"Tennyson wrote 'In Memorandum'."

"Typhoid fever may be prevented by fascination."

"Parallel lines are the same distance all the way, and do not meet unless you bend them."

"An angle as a angle is a triangle with only two sides."

"Gravitation is that which if there were none we should all fly away."

"Louis XVI. was gelantined during the French Revolution."

"Horsepower is the distance one horse can carry a pound of water in an hour."

"Guerilla warfare is where men ride on big monkeys."

Of Local Importance.

A man rushed into the editorial sanctum. "What do you mean?" he roared. "What do you mean by insulting me as you did in last night's paper?"

"Just a moment," replied the editor. "Didn't the story appear as you gave it to us—namely, that you had resigned as City Treasurer?"

"It did. But you put it under the heading 'Public Improvements!'"

"Cock and Bull."

The term "cock and bull story" originated from a seventeenth-century phrase, "Cocks and bulls and flutes and fiddles, idle tales and foolish riddles."

W. P. J. ALEXANDER

...an, Surgeon and Accoucheur
...uate of University of Toronto
...al College.
Late interne Wellesley Hospital
...oronto.
Office, opposite Methodist Church
Madoc.
Phone 112. June 20

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Graduate of Trinity Medical College. Post Graduate of Moorefield's Eye Hospital, London, Eng., and Central London Nose and Throat Hospital.
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Coroner for Hastings County
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Graduate of Toronto University.
Licentiate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.
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X-Rays a Specialty
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Connor Block, - - Madoc, Ont.
Mr. Fraleck will be in his Madoc office the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month and on Court days.
Phone No. 25, Belleville. Oct. 21

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Physican and Surgeon
Graduate of Trinity Medical College, and Trinity University, Toronto.
Post Graduate of Medical Graduates College and Polyclinic, London, Eng. North East London Post Graduate College, London, Eng. Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.
Coroner for Hastings County
Office Durham Street, Phone 124
March 20

INSPIRED BY WIVES.

How Some Great Inventors Got Their Ideas.

Some of the most useful inventions have been made by men who, for love of wife or mother, wished to spare them trouble.

The latest to come before the public notice is the case of the late Prof. Bell and his telephone. His mother, who was deaf, was directly responsible for his original idea, which was destined to revolutionize the art of inter-comunication.

Both Dr. Bell and his father were greatly interested in the study of teaching speech to the deaf, and it was the constant study of the ear and voice—and especially the structure of the human ear itself—which suggested the telephone.

Another case is that of Elias Howe and his marvellous invention of the sewing machine. He was very poor and his wife had to eke out their joint living with "plain sewing." Every night of his life he was the silent witness of his wife's flying needle, and of the vast amount of toil that was required for a mere pittance.

He was a machinist by trade, and one day he heard someone say that a vast fortune awaited the man who could invent a machine that would sew. He started on the task and in 1844 produced his rough model of a sewing machine. Unfortunately, long before the machine became a success and made Howe a rich man, the hard-working woman who had inspired him was gone.

Then, of course, there is the story of the invention of the stocking loom, out of which the Germans, although it was a British device, made hundreds of millions.

Rev. William Lee was educated at Cambridge. He married young, but was so poor that his wife had to contribute to the family exchequer by knitting. The young clergyman watched the needles as they went under and over, and the idea of the knitting-frame came to him. He wove a pair of silk stockings for Queen Elizabeth.

A domestic kindness led to the invention of lithography. One day when Senefelder was polishing off a stone which he intended to etch, his mother asked him to write out a list of the linen which the laundress was waiting to carry off. Not finding a slip of paper or a drop of ink, Senefelder wrote the list on the stone with some printing ink. A few days later, when he was about to wipe the writing from the stone, he thought he would try what would be the effect of writing with the prepared ink on the stone, if it should be bitten in with aquafortis.

He bit away to about one-hundredth part of an inch, charged the lines with the ink, took several impressions of the writing, and found he had invented lithography, or stone writing.

Go North, Young Man.

It is just as Vilhjalmur Stefansson says—within limits—in "The Northward Course of Empire." Civilization had to begin in the warm lands, Assyria, Egypt, Greece, where men did not need to chop wood all the time to keep alive. And constantly, though not steadily—with a great recession, in fact, in what are called the dark ages—the seats of power and wealth have gone into more northern latitudes; Berlin, Paris, London, Antwerp, with mean annual temperatures running from 48 to 52 Fahrenheit, bettering the glories of Babylon, Alexandria and Constantinople. Alleyne Ireland has expressed a similar idea in another form—that a high civilization cannot exist in a mean temperature above 75. This latter rule, according to Mr. Stefansson's reckoning, would not exclude Bagdad, Babylon or Cathage.

The argument that a touch of winter is necessary to maintain man in mental and physical vigor is not what Mr. Stefansson chiefly relies upon. He is impressed with the productivity of the north, even many regions as yet little inhabited. "Any land, even in the tropics," he points out, "is permanently covered with snow if it is very high, and no land, even in the Polar regions, very far north by the map, where on account of moderate level, favoring ocean currents, light precipitation or other combining causes crops are produced rivalling those of places much further south. Many high regions in the temperate zone have greater cold than the North Pole. The "cold pole of the Northern Hemisphere" is in Siberia, north of Yakutsk, where the thermometer goes to 92-96 below. And oats, barley, rye and garden "sass" are grown there by fair-haired people of European aspect.

Lunenburg, N.S.

In Lunenburg, the Gloucester of Nova Scotia, the smell of fish is in all and over all. Churches, fish flakes, curing plants, steep hills, bold headlands, shipyards, skilled fishermen and a sightly fleet of fishing vessels, oxen and German-looking faces, figures and names, are characteristics. The place was settled by Hessians back in George IV.'s time, and marked traces of the early settlers remain. The housewives are so neat that they even put lace curtains at the cellar and woodshed windows. A prodigious clanging of church bells goes on in Lunenburg every Sunday, for the place has many places of worship. From Lunenburg come some of the hardiest and most skillful mariners and fishermen in the world, while the fishing fleet and the vessels built here have a wide reputation.

ENEMY OF THE DRIES.

James Haverson, K.C., Is Foe of Prohibitionists.

James Haverson, K.C., is a name that can be sounded in the ears of prohibitionists with effect like to the name of the Black Douglas beside the cradles of the English border country.

Mr. Haverson has been an eminent counsel for many years, specializing in the interpretation of the liquor laws of the Dominion and particularly of the Province of Ontario. He was one of the wise young barristers of his day who on graduation decided that the field of law was a little large for most minds and that to concentrate was better than to diffuse. So he set out to master one phase of law and selected as his principal textbook the old Ontario license law.

Love of controversy must be instinctive with Mr. Haverson. He could not have chosen a branch of law which was more certain to involve agitation, litigation and constant appearances in court in cases where public feelin... could be at ... where sentimental consideration would almost—but not quite—dwarf the financial side. Being of a somewhat professional turn of mind, Mr. Haverson did not mind choosing the unpopular side and the side which at that was likely to be increasingly unpopular. But he loved the law and he was not seeking public office.

In time his keenness became proverbial. As E. King Dodds had been the orator of the anti-prohibition forces, so James Haverson became their debater and strategist. He could talk, but better still could be plan. Unlike the small boy who found the hole in the doughnut an unsatisfactory diet, Mr. Haverson lived on loopholes. As fast as amendments could be made he could interpret them in a way highly pleasing to his friends. And in time, too, he became anathema to the Drys. They execrated him, but he went right along, his anger being always more studied and professional than personal. When the Ontario Temperance Act came into force it seemed that the day of Mr. Haverson was done, but lo and behold, he appeared, as sauve and well-informed as ever, before the new Board of License Commissioners for Ontario, as much a master of the new law as of the old.

Before that august if not legally learned body, he used to wage a merry war with his old antagonist, Eudo Saunders, K.C., counsel to the commission. G-r-r-r! How they could growl at each other, until it seemed that their enmity must be nothing short of feudal. Mr. Haverson would protest to high heaven and Mr. Saunders would threaten to bring his learned friend before the Ontario Bar Association.

Then Mr. Saunders left off the harness and Mr. Haverson likewise became less prominent. Perhaps each needed the other as foil, almost as Fred Stone needed Dave Montgomery. In fact, Mr. Haverson commenced saying, shrewdly enough: "My name must never appear in any effort to beat prohibition; it is like a red rag to a bull; the prohibitionists will never be caught asleep while they hear that James Haverson is alive and kicking."

Of late, however, Mr. Haverson has again appeared in court in connection with liquor cases, but more in the highly technical arguments in test cases rather than in the hurly-burly of police courts where popular passion might again be aroused. He still knows the Ontario Temperance Act and the Canada Temperance Act like the proverbial book. He eye is not dim, for all his distinctive pincenez, nor his natural suavity sandpapered into anything approaching roughness.

The Prince's Ranch.

The Prince of Wales will be granted a lease of his two ranching locations in Western Canada for a term of ten years and will be permitted at the expiration of the period to renew the lease for a further term of ten years.

The Prince of Wales acquired the leases of ranch No. 3664, comprising the north half and southeast quarter of section 30, township 16, range 3, west of the 5th meridian and of a portion of ranch No. 2751, comprising the east half and southwest quarter of section 25 and the southwest and northeast quarter of section 35, township 16, range 3, west of the fifth meridian. The assignments of the two leases to the prince were registered in the Department of the Interior on January 26, 1920, and November 3, 1921. According to a report by the Minister of the Interior to the Cabinet, the leases were acquired by the prince in the belief that the lands could be consolidated under one lease which would grant a tenancy of at least twenty years. It has since appeared that the lease of ranch No. 3664 expires on October 1, 1931, and that of ranch No. 2751B on April 1, 1926. Under the new grazing regulations the prince could secure new leases of the properties for a term of ten years each but could not consolidate the two leases. Consequently the Cabinet has authorized a new lease covering the two properties and capable of renewal.

The Senior Appraiser of grazing lands inspected the prince's ranches on July 3rd last and reported that "they were being utilized to the fullest extent for grazing purposes and at the time of his inspection were well stocked with pure-bred animals."

Lives Saved by Strikes.

A reduction in the number of accidents in factories in Britain from 138,702 (1,404 fatal) in 1920 to to 92,565 (951 fatal) in 1921, is attributed in the annual report of the chief inspector of factories and workshops "to the phenomenal inactivity in industry throughout the year, and the prolonged coal strike, which resulted in many large iron mills and blast-furnaces being completely closed down for an extended period."

SOME SMILES

MUCH MORE TO LEARN

"You seem to have confidence in your broker."

"When a man tells me Zero oil is going up and Zero oil does go up, why shouldn't I have confidence in him?"

"How long have you known the fellow?"

"Two days."

"Your education has just begun."

A Desperate Ruse.

"Well, did you collect that bill from the Scatterbys?"

"No, sir," said the new collector. "I saw a piece of crepe on their door and I didn't want to intrude on their grief."

"You go right back there and get the money. Those people hang a piece of crepe on their door on the first of every month."

Postal Belligerency.

"I'm going to write a scorching letter to my landlord," remarked Mr. Jibway.

"If you want to call him hard names why don't you talk to him face to face, like a man?"

"I can't make his weight, but I'll send the letter by special delivery to show him I'm in earnest."

No Motor Cars Then.

"I'm trying to learn a new word every day."

"Well?"

"What does 'peripatetic' mean?"

"The adjective means walking about; the noun one who walks about."

"A pedestrian, eh?"

"Yes, but pedestrianism was safer when that word first came into use."

The Usual Procedure.

"My book was a failure," lamented the young author.

"Don't be discouraged," said the more experienced novelist. "Hire a press agent to spread the tidings around that your book was too deep for the masses. Then go on the lecture platform and collect $800 a night."

APPROACHING THE SHELF

"Maud Derby interests herself too much in other people's affairs."

"Indeed she does. Why, she never hears of a transaction involving an engagement ring without wishing she had a ringer in it."

Musings of a Motor Cop.

Sweet Gladys Green has quit this scene.
We learn it with regret.
She stood next to the gasoline
And lit a cigarette.

A Laundry Boss.

Judge—What's your occupation?

Rastus—I'se a business man, yo' honor. I'se manager of a family laundry.

Judge—What's the name of that laundry?

Rastus—De name of de laundry is 'Liza, yo' honor.

The Rub.

"You say your wife has received an anonymous letter informing her of something you did before your marriage? Well, the best thing you can do is to confess."

"I know, but she won't let me read the letter, and I don't know what to confess."

Did Then.

"Barlow is very selfish. I've never known him to show an attachment for anyone but himself in his life."

"I have."

"When?"

"When he was serving his term as sheriff."

She Is.

"How do you and your wife get along so nicely, Joe?"

"I always let her think she is having her own way."

"But how do you manage to delude her?"

"I don't."

Couldn't Understand It.

Doctor—I'm sorry to say that your husband has pleurisy in its worst form.

Mrs. Newrich—I can't understand that. We are certainly rich enough to afford the best there is.

The Perfect Recompense.

Elderly Miss—Sir, you have saved my life. How can I ever show my gratitude? Are you married?

Rescuer—Yes; you might come and be a cook for us.

Nobody Pleased.

"When Mr. Wadleigh hands out a 10-cent tip he grumbles about it for the next half hour."

"So does the recipient."

Less Pot-washing

SMP Enameled Ware has the smooth surface and polish of fine crockery—without the breakage. And it is so very easy to clean—just like china, and therefore makes light work of pot washing.

Whenever you are buying kitchen utensils be sure they carry the SMP trade-mark.

Diamond Ware is a three-coated enameled steel, sky blue and white outside with a snowy white lining. Pearl Ware is a two-coated enameled steel, pearl grey outside and inside. You can't go wrong if you buy either.

Ask for
Pearl Ware or Diamond Ware
MADE BY THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. OF CANADA LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY
62

A Bargain in a Used Ford

Necessities, Not Accessories

WARNER LIQUID SOLDER—Positively seals holes in Radiator or water jacket. Will not clog circulation, but does prevent rust and scale. A valuable asset to new radiators.

D - B CARBON REMOVER—Takes carbon out of engine without removing head. If not satisfied after a trial money will be refunded.

FORD OWNERS—ROADFINDER. An attachment on your headlamps which enables you to turn them with the steering wheel, thus enabling you to see around curves. Have a set installed and if not satisfied after a trial no charge will be made.

P. H. NAYLER
Machine Shop and Garage
PHONE 88 MADOC, ONT.

Paint Your Auto with
Carmote Auto Color Varnish
A Practical Product for the Automobile Owner
Ready for Immediate Use
Sets slowly, permitting even the novice to secure an even, satisfactory job.
Dries in about 24 hours with a beautiful lustre that will stand weather and wear
Comes in 10 Popular Colors. Put up in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints. Ask for Color Card
FRANK DAFOE

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF STATIONERY DO NOT FAIL TO LOOK OVER OUR NEW LINE OF THE FINEST AND MOST

Up-to-date Stationery in Madoc

Boxes -	50c		QUEEN ANNE
Tablets -	25c	Kildare Linen Finish	Boxes - 50c
Envelopes -	20c		Tablets - 40c
			Envelopes - 25c
HOLLAND LINEN			Boxes - - 50c
Quire -	20c		Envelopes - - 20c
Boxes - -	45c		
Tablets - -	35c		DUTCH FABRIK
Envelopes -	20		

Review Stationery Store

PECK'S BAD BOY

GO TO

HOARD & MOORCROFT

FOR

Satisfactory Footwear

Service is our motto.

FOR EXCLUSIVE STYLES

In Ladies' Coats, Suits, Dresses

Fancy Dry Goods and Millinery

TRY

Quinn & Quinn

Madoc, Ont.

See West's New Winter Overcoats

at

$18.00, $20.00 and $25.00

GEORGE WEST

Special

Smoked Cured Ham

28c per lb.

For Saturday Only

C. N. WHYTOCK

S. LAPAN

(Opposite Empire Theatre)

We are paying highest prices for

Raw Furs

Give us a try.

1858

WRIGHT'S

The Store of Quality in Pure Foods

GEORGE WRIGHT

1922

S. EMBURY

Barber

Special attention to children

MILNE, THE CASH MERCHANT

Has Mantles for all ages, at prices which will surprise you.

Come and see and be convinced.

For Quality and Prompt Service

PHONE 102

Grocery and Meat Market

Musical Instruments, Pianos and Phonographs.

Get prices before buying elsewhere.

W. D. ELLIOTT - - Madoc, Ont.

WM. COX

Manufacturer of

All kinds of Harness

Complete stock of Blankets, Robes and Bells at Lowest Possible Prices.

Established 1892. Five doors south of Moon house Cafe.

Cigars - Tobaccos

at

Scrutton's Barber Shop

MADOC

Rierdon's Red Cross Drug Store

School Supplies

SPECIAL PRICES

in Footwear for Saturday

See Our Window Display

BOYS AND GIRLS—Buy a pair of boots in this store, Friday or Saturday before 3 o'clock, and we will give you a free Pass to the Matinee "Peck's Bad Boy."

G. I. ROSS Phone 15

Special for Saturday

100 lbs. Granulated Sugar, $7.65

W. WHYTOCK

YOU can call this a galaxy of good things and still only come half-way to the mark. The deeds of "Peck's Bad Boy" are internationally famous and indescribably funny.

JACKIE COOGAN

makes those escapades convulsingly real, and Irvin S. Cobb puts the finishing polish on five reels of delicious laughter by writing the subtitles "just as Jackie would speak them."

THE CAST:

PECK'S BAD BOY"	*JACKIE COOGAN*
The Girl in the Case (*Jackie's Sister*)	*Doris May*
The Man in the Case	*Wheeler Oakman*
Mr. Peck	*James Corrigan*
Mrs. Peck	*Lillian Leighton*
The Village Grocer	*Raymond Hatton*
Jackie's Buddy	*Charles Hatton*
"Tar Baby," Jackie's Dog	*"Queenie"*
Jackie's "Affinity"	*Baby Gloria Wood*

SYNOPSIS

The story opens in a little village in which reside the Peck family. It is circus day. Jackie (Peck's Bad Boy), his pal, and "Queenie," his dog, want to see the circus. But the necessary wherewithal is lacking. This is quite a necessary factor to Jackie and his pal. Therefore, a scheme must be devised to gain admission to the big tent. The scheme takes in Mr. Peck, a wealthy real estate dealer—Jackie's Pa. A meeting is arranged between Pa Peck and a so-called "lady." The "lady" in the case happens to be Jackie's pal dressed up in his sister's clothes. One can well imagine the comedy situations that arise from this episode, and needless to say, Jackie obtains Pa Peck's permission to take his pals to the circus and a bright silver dollar besides.

And, of course, a "bad boy" at a circus cannot be very good. The first thing Jackie does upon entering the circus grounds is to play with Nero, one of their big lions. The playful moments resulted in the lion escaping from his cage. Then the fun starts. The entire village is in the height of excitement and fear. And at the height of it all, Jackie and his pals come to the rescue and capture the animal.

Another highly laughable episode takes place in church with the bad boy, as usual, up to some mischief, and Pa Peck, as usual, being made the target. The fun starts when Mr. Peck, having pains from overwork, asks the bad boy to bring his lumbago pad. Jackie brings the pad. But prior to this, he fills it with several hundred ants, which he had gathered that morning. It will not be necessary to tell what happens from that time on. Strange to say, the minister takes for his text, "Go to the Ant, Thou Sluggard." And with these words from the reverend's lips, the ants start their work.

From the church episode we find "Peck's Bad Boy" offering some highly dramatic moments. A burglar enters the Peck household and is discovered by the bad boy. But complications set in and, while Mr. Robber escapes without his loot, valuable papers are missing. How these are finally discovered helps this episode to tensity and to cap the climax of the presentation one of the most realistic railroad collisions that has ever been screened, is shown. In this scene, Jackie Coogan does some remarkable work, which calls for unlimited nerve. Wheeler Oakman comes to the rescue in a most admirable fashion and, of course, Jackie's big sis is right there to see her hero enact the "eleventh hour" saving of her little brother.

EMPIRE THEATRE, MADOC

Friday-Saturday, Oct. 20-21

PRICES OF ADMISSION

Evenings, 8 o'clock, 25c and 35c.

Sat. Matinee, 2.30 p.m., 10c & 25c.

Auspices Madoc Athletic Association

North Hastings Review

$1.50 a Year, $2.00 if not paid in advance. "PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW" $2 to the United States

Established April 6, 1877—No. 43 **Madoc, Hastings County, Ontario, Wednesday, October 25, 1922** Postage Prepaid

Small Women, Attention

Many women of larger proportion will feel sorry they are unable to wear the very special Navy Serge Dresses we offer this week at $16.50.

Very Fine Navy Serge and Flannel

Exquisitely made with touches of Braid and bright color, lined with fine white silk. Truly lovely dresses for small women or misses. Sizes 16 and 18 yrs., at

$16.50

A few only of fine Flannel, also sizes 16 and 18, Navy and Henna, trimmed with braid and steel buttons, at

$9.90

TAMS FOR GIRLS

Does a pretty girl ever look better than with a jaunty bright tam on her bonny head? We think not.

Fine Duvetyn in all the bright colors—Coral, Paddy, Apricot, etc. Some with touches of black. Reg. $2.00, clearing at

$1.19

"PIPING ROCK" HATS

have been worn more this Fall than any style in years. Practically nine out of every ten girls one meets in the city are wearing them. They have sold up to $3.50. The balance will clear quickly at

$2.69

Ladies' Coats in Small Sizes

A very few left—in Blue Bolivia cloth, heavily braided. A very youthful cut for Misses and Small Women, at

$22.50

Our Stock of Men's Underwear is Complete.

Prices leave off where they used to start Think of it! Absolutely pure wool Men's 2-piece suits at $1.50 a garment. Combinations same grade at $2.00 each. And we have plenty of heavier grades at higher prices.

The old established firm of

CROSS & Co

CREAM WANTED

We pay the highest market price for cream, we furnish cans and pay express charges.
When roads are passible will collect cream by truck.
We are prepared to give you a first class service.

TWEED CREAMERY

Tweed - Ontario

THE STORE OF QUALITY

During the long Fall and Winter evenings the home should not be without music. And it is not music unless played by a

BRUNSWICK The Machine with a Soul

Brunswick Phonographs and Records are the world's best choice. Latest and Popular Sheet Music.

NALON & THOMPSON

MADOC, Phone 117 ONTARIO

Redeeming Victory Coupons

DON'T neglect to clip your Victory Bond Coupons when payment is due. Any branch of this bank will cash them—or deposit them to your credit in a savings account where they will earn money for you by accumulating interest.

THE DOMINION BANK

MADOC BRANCH, - - - W. H. McBAIN, Manager.

DANCING IN H. S.

We understand that Madoc High School Board is following the example of other secondary schools of learning by running a dance hall in the High School every Friday night.

The first of these social gatherings took place last Friday night.

We question the wisdom or advisability of the introduction of course of pleasure in an institution organized and supported by all classes of the community, some of whom are opposed to that form of amusement. The fact that some people see no harm in dancing is no justification for introducing it into our schools. High Schools were not established for that purpose and should not be so used. It is an added expense on the community entailing an additional cost for heating lighting caretaking, and insurance.

The close intimacy between the two sexes necessary in dancing produces a condition among pupils of the age of the High School pupil that very materially increases the difficulty of the teachers in maintaining discipline.

One of the objects of our secondary education is to create in the hearts of the students a love of knowledge for its own sake and a desire to seek it throughout their whole life. This catering to the love of pleasure is not the way to create a love of knowledge and we hope the Board will not permit the school building to be used for that purpose.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

New hay, per ton	$11 to $12
Live hogs, per cwt.	$10.00
Young chickens, per lb.	30c.
Fresh eggs, per dozen	35c
Butter, per lb	45 to 48c
Beef hides, per pound	9c
Calf skins	10c
Horse hides	$1.75
Sheep hides	40c
Beef, hind	10 to 11c
Deacons	50c
New potatoes per bag	$1.00
Flour--	
First patents	4.25
Second patents	4.00
Pastry Flour	$3.60 to $3.75
Graham flour	3.75
Cereals--	
Rolled oats, 20 lbs	.80
Rolled oats 40 lbs	1.80
Rolled oats, 90 lbs	3.75
Oatmeal, 98 pds	4.20
Gold Dust cornmeal	3.00
Feed--	
Bran	$1.25
Shorts	1.40
Middlings	$1.65 to $1.75
Feed Flour	2.00
Ground barley	2.00
Oatchop	2.00
Crushed oats	2.00
Corn chop	1.75
Barley and oat chop	1.85
Wheat screenings	$1.75 to $1.80
Mixed grain	2.00
Oil cake	2.00
Special hog feed	1.80
Bulk Grain--	
Corn per bushel	1.00
Barley	.50
Oats	.45c
Buckwheat	60c
Prices at mill	
Old wheat	$1.00
New wheat	90c

THE SMYRNA MASSACRE PROPAGANDA

This is another deliberate attempt to bring about a great Religious War between the British Isles and Turkey. It was called the hundred and ninety-thousand Smyrna massacre. American journalism accepted this story as news which had been carefully prepared by interested politicians, located several thousand miles from the scenes of horror they picture. Canadians should not allow themselves to be stampeded by these stories. The young Turks deny these statements and invite investigation.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. Adam Forestell wishes to thank his friends and neighbours for their kind assistance during the fire which destroyed his residence on Wednesday afternoon October 18th.

PRESBYTERIAN W. M. S.

The Women's Missionary Society of St. Peters Presbyterian Church, with friends from other churches, met for the annual Thankoffering of the Society last Thursday afternoon.

The President, Mrs. E. West, presided and after a short devotional service, called for the reports from the various departments. These indicated increased activity in the work of the Society, with a fine record of attendance and offerings during the year.

The afternoon address was given by Miss Drummond, of Newcastle, who inspired the meeting with a vivid account of the work on the different Mission fields of the Church and a moving appeal for a more whole hearted devotion on the part of Christian women.

With Mrs. Chas. Wytock as accompanist two musical numbers were given which added greatly to the afternoon's programme; a quartette by Mrs. James Whytock Mrs. J. A. McCoy, Miss Wood and Mrs. E. A. Bedford, and a duet by Miss Lighterness and Miss Lyall.

Another pleasing feature was the presentation to Mrs. David Ward of Life membership from the members of the Society

A general thankoffering was received and a paper of dedication offered by the Rev. S. B. McCormack Refreshments and a social half hour brought to a close a very happy and helpful meeting.

THE JOY CLUB

The meeting of the Joy Club was held on Saturday last at the home of Mrs. H. McMechan (Sunday school teacher of the girls of the club) at 3 p. m.

The meeting was opened by singing "O Canada".

The officers were then appointed as follows;

Moved by Nona Clarke, seconded by Marion Robinson that Bessie Morrison be president; carried.

Moved by Bessie Morrison; seconded by Agnes Miller that Nona Clarke be vice-president; carried.

Moved by Jeane Morrison; seconded by Mary Clarke, that Sadie Kilpatrick be secretary; carried.

Moved by Sadie Kilpatrick; seconded by Agnes Miller that Marion Robinson be treasurer carried.

Moved by Marion Robinson; seconded by Sadie Kilpatrick that Bessie Morrison entertain at next meeting carried.

Mrs. McMechan very kindly offered to have the club meet there on October 28th.

Lunch was served at 4.30 p.m. and meeting closed by singing the National Anthem.

Bessie Morrison Sadie Kilpatrick.
President Secretary

JUST ONE LETTER

One letter omitted from a sentence will certainly work wonders, as for instance, these newspaper reports, all of them made absurd by the omission of a single letter.

The conflict was fierce and the enemy was repulsed with great laughter.

When the President's wife entered the humble sitting room of the house she was politely offered a hair.

A man was arrested yesterday on the charge of having eaten a cabman.

An employee in the service of the Government was accused of having stolen a small ox from the mail. The stolen properly was found in his vest pocket.

A Russian soldier was found dead with a long word sticking in his throat.

FOUND

Between Moira Lake and Ivanhoe on September 17th. a Raincoat. Owner can have it by proving property and paying for advertisement.

Thos. Gawley,
43-3 Malone.

California farmers don't know what "hard times" mean since they harnessed selfishness ten years ago and hitched it up to the wagon of co-operation. We can take a lesson from those boys.

The balance of our Fall order for

Ladies' Coats

is now in. This gives us a very complete range, and we invite your inspection / Prices range from

$18.50 to $52.50

SPECIAL SERGES

54 in. all-wool Navy and Black Serge, exceptional value.

On Sale at $1.25

This is a regular $1.75 quality.

MILLINERY DEP'T

Something new always coming in. or we will make up exactly what you want.

Quinn & Quinn

Ford

SALES AND SERVICE

Truck Utility--Car Speed

The regular Ford Car Chassis gives you Ford Car speed—the box body gives you the facilities of a truck. For handling light merchandise—for retail delivery purposes—for carrying the tradesman, his tools and materials to a job; for running in to market with farm produce, no outfit is so convenient or so economical as the Ford Rapid Delivery Runabout.

We will make it easy for you to own one of these business builders. No red tape. Just a moderate initial payment and the Ford Rapid Delivery Runabout is yours. You can take a year to pay the balance in equal monthly instalments,

FRANK SMITH

FORD DEALER MADOC

TRUCK SERVICE

We are now in a position to ship our orders to Madoc and surrounding territory by our own truck. This gives quick service and delivers the goods to your door.

If Requested We Will Quote Delivered Prices.

THE HOUSTON CO. Ltd.

Phone 27w Tweed, Ont.

PULPWOOD WANTED

PEELED SPRUCE, BALSAM and POPLAR

Wood to be Peeled in Peeling Months of May, June and July

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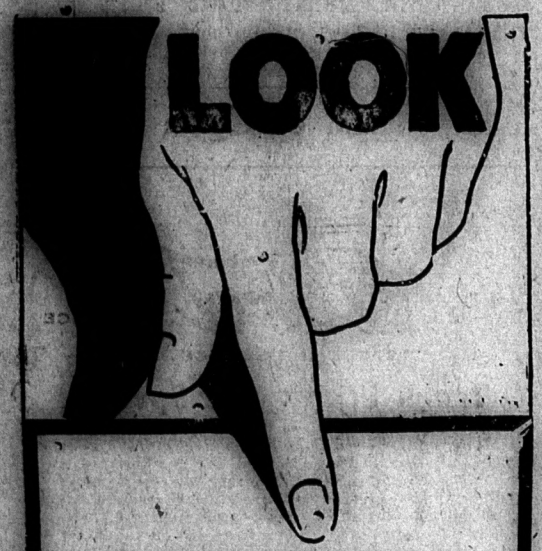

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Review Stationery Store

Madoc

Money to Move the Crops

(National Crop Improvement Service.)

"Every year we see in financial news that the bankers are conserving money to move the crops.

"How does the farmer get his money?" He has been carrying all of the risk and the sum total of this risk by the farmers [illegible] the risk carried by speculators [illegible] into insignificant [illegible] says H. S. Rider, president, Canadian Steel & Wire Co.

"The farmer has always resented a fixed price because he considers that his wheat may be worth more than that at any time when he wants the full value for his property, but really the fixed price has very little to do with the selling price because at no time during the war period did wheat sell below the guarantee.

"Farmers have always said that if the middleman could be eliminated that they could get more for the wheat and the public could buy it for less.

"The Wheat Growers Association has demonstrated its ability to market its wheat co-operatively and it has not been difficult to finance every wheat transaction when placed upon a business basis."

The Cow a Food Laboratory

(National Crop Improvement Service.)

How can we build a new breed of men without we start with the babies? It is impossible to improve our race unless we nourish our infants that they may develop both physically and mentally.

The dairy cow is at the foundation of every industry. She is a most wonderful laboratory. She fills her stomach hopper with grain, grass and silage, then she lies down and by chewing her cud, converts this raw material into the most perfect food in the world.

Doctor McCallom, of Johns Hopkins University, tells us that the "water soluble A" and the "fat soluble B," two mysterious somethings, are found in milk as nowhere else. Without these mysterious vitamines children will not grow, so milk-fed babies have the greatest possible advantage over the wolf-reared children raised without milk to drink.

How are the slum babies fed? Black coffee, pickles, imitation jams and molasses on their bread, constitute the daily rations of thousands of our poor families in the cities.

Without milk children languish, the vigor of the adult declines and the vitality of the human race runs low.

Bread from Stones

(National Crop Improvement Service.)

Uncle Henry Wallace, father of the American Secretary of Agriculture, used to say that you cannot expect to remove fertility year after year from the soil without renewing it any more than you could keep on drawing money out of the bank without making a deposit. He used to rage up and down the land denouncing the man who mined his soil and called it farming.

The late Cyril G. Hopkins, of the University of Illinois, belonged to the same school and single-handed he crusaded against soil robbery by advocating building up of a permanent soil fertility by the use of rock phosphate.

He demonstrated on three hundred acres of very poor land in Southern Illinois, that he could by using manure, limestone and rock phosphate, produce 35½ bushels of wheat per acre, whereas on his check plots, where farm manure alone was used, he got but 11½ bushels.

He taught that our nitrogen supply can be taken from the air and that we generally have enough potash, but that we must replenish the phosphates.

The time will come when Canadian land must be renewed and while our farmers, especially in the West, have never used artificial fertilizers, it must be apparent that the economical time to restore fertility is before the soil is exhausted.

Permanent Plastering

(National Crop Improvement Service.)

"Building the weather out is fully as important as maintaining a fire in the furnace. In the old days when we scorched our faces and froze our backs at the open fireplace, we went shivering to bed and breathed icicles on the coverlid.

"We have learned to plaster our houses inside and out, but in frame construction we have always had difficulty through expansion and contraction of preventing the plaster from cracking and scaling off.

"But the introduction of triangular steel reinforcement and the improvement of outside plasters has corrected this evil and a house now could be tumbled end over end and its plastered walls remain intact," says Mr. R. S. Rider, president, Canadian Steel & Wire Co.

"Another feature is that reinforced stucco never has to be painted, which is something every home owner will appreciate."

Killed by Lightning

(National Crop Improvement Service.)

In the summer time when the thunder caps appear in the sky and the storm sweeps down on the farm, the farmer thinks less of his safety than he does of his live stock.

When the stock is in the field during the storm it may happen that the animals drift against the wire fence, which may be heavily charged with electricity, and are shocked to death.

The ordinary fence built on wooden posts should be grounded every sixth post by means of a wire six or eight feet long twisted around all of the line wires of the fence and then secured in a hole in the ground. The hole should be dug deep enough so that the wire comes in contact with moist earth. A fence so grounded offers no danger to live stock during the thunderstorm.

The wire fence built on galvanized steel fence posts is already grounded at every post and no thunderstorm with its discharge of lightning can injure the cattle enclosed by such a fence.

Grain for Export

(National Crop Improvement Service.)

"Duluth is the gateway for a large proportion of Canadian grain," says Mr. C. F. MacDonald, secretary, Duluth Board of Trade, "and at no other point does Canada come into such close contact with the United States.

"Millions of bushels of grain are shipped across the ocean, all of it being hedged to protect the operators as well as the banks. Banks generally refuse to lend money on grain which is not protected by hedging.

"The shipper does not desire to profit by a rise, but merely wishes to secure his ordinary profit of a few cents per bushel for handling.

"However, it takes time to get his shipment purchased and under way and as the price of the grain may decline enough in the meantime to wipe out all of his profit, he makes a practice when he buys the wheat from the country, to sell future delivery contracts against it in some grain exchange, thus one offsetting the other.

"This method of eliminating risk is not speculation, in fact it is the very opposite. There is always a speculator who is willing to undertake this contract, but the grain handler who hedges insures himself against any possible loss. The grain dealer, the flour miller and the exporter are not in a position to take chances and that is why they take this kind of insurance.

"I wonder," says he, "whether farmers realize in shipping grain abroad, that they are building up the fertility of European farms instead of their own? It would seem to me that this grain ought to be milled on this side of the water in our own behalf, shipping flour instead of whole grain."

Grain Smut Explosions

(National Crop Improvement Service.)

"In the Pacific Northwest, wheat smut spores live over winter in the soil and the ordinary treatment with formaldehyde is not effective unless there has been a rotation of crops which causes the smut spores to die.

"As a consequence, dense clouds of smut spores, which may be seen for miles, arise from the threshers and spread wheat contagion over the entire country," says Mr. P. Schleussner, Perth Amboy Chemical Company.

"Sometimes when this smut cloud is properly mixed with air, a piece of wire or nail will strike a spark in the separator and the result is an explosion worse than a thirteen-inch gun, blowing machines to pieces and often killing and injuring the crew.

"The wheat smut tax amounts to millions of dollars. It is in most instances entirely preventable by treatment of the seed, but so serious has it become that the American Department of Agriculture has a separate grade for smutted wheat.

"It will be well for the Canadian farmers to prevent smut from ever getting entrenched while it is comparatively easy."

Safeguarding Inspection

(National Crop Improvement Service.)

"Grain inspection has been reduced to a fine art. In order to avoid dispute, a sample is taken from the car of grain at the terminal market and is divided into two homogenous halves by means of an ingenious separator into which the sample is poured.

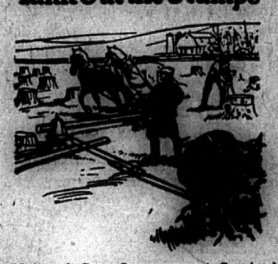
"This divides and mixes the grain so evenly that the two portions may be weighed without the variance of more than a few grains," says Chief Culver, of the Toledo Produce Exchange.

"The object of this is that when the grain arrives at its destination and the buyer should complain of its quality, a re-inspection can always be demanded from the identical sample from which the first inspection was made.

"These reserve portions are kept for several months and in case of export, they prove invaluable in settling all complaints as to quality.

"Inspection nowadays is all official and the inspector cannot be tampered with because he has no idea whose grain he is inspecting. Grain inspection is as reliable as the coinage of silver."

Yank Out the Stumps



(National Crop Improvement Service.)

"Our tillable lands have gone and with a further growth and development of the world, we must utilize every waste acre. Stump pulling is a vital problem to the man who is farming in a cut-over country, to the man who is paying taxes on idle stump land and to the man who is seeking a rich farm at a comparatively low price.

"The neatest, quickest and most economical way of clearing out stumps and roots, is with a stump-puller and wire rope," says Mr. R. S. Rider, president, Canadian Steel & Wire Co.

"The use of a pulley block so designed that any number of them can be used to double, triple, or quadruple the power of the machine, will conquer the most stubborn stumps without fail.

"When dynamite is used, the roots are left to be grubbed out or pulled out by team, all of which is slow, hard work. With the stump-puller and a wire rope, the job is clean and complete.

"A good stump-puller will pay for itself in the saving of hand labor on a few acres of ground, to say nothing of the increase of crop values. You can use it in the wet season when you can work at nothing else. In fact, the machine works easier when the ground is wet.

"We need every acre."

Dockage

National Crop Improvement Service.)

"It is difficult to understand why grain is not more frequently cleaned in the country, the dockage ground and fed at home. In some years there is scarcely a car of No. 1 or No. 2 grain received while car after car of No. 4 and No. 5 and no grade grain is sent into market. This always lowers the price," says H. A. Foss, weighmaster, Chicago Board of Trade.

"Besides freight must be paid upon the refuse contained in those cars and moreover the dockage must be charged back against the shippers.

"It would seem that farmers' organizations should undertake to ship nothing but the very finest grain available and insist upon a high price for it, feeding the poorer grades at home.

"Millers will always pay a premium for clean grain, and it may readily be seen that the lower grades cannot fail to cheapen the whole crop if sent to the market. If nothing but clean grain were shipped, thousands of cars could be released for other duty. The attention of co-operative societies is urgently called to this phase of marketing."

Bread Making Made Easy

(National Crop Improvement Service.)
By Lillian C. Barron.

Most women think that bread-making is too hard work. That is only because they make it so. Whatever their recipe may be they should not laboriously knead the air out of the dough with vigorous punchings and pokings, because it is better to fold air into the dough which is a very simple process, occupying but a few minutes.

The quality of the bread depends largely upon the quality of the flour. Canadian spring wheat flour has long been a favorite because it excels in the proper kind of gluten. Soft wheat contains gluten which is not elastic and rubbery and while such flours may absorb water, the gluten cells do not retain the moisture, most of which is driven out by baking.

Do not waste your time kneading your bread. Fold it over. Mix your sponge into dough, folding in dry flour and air until you get the loaf of the right consistency. Treat it gently. The same dough will make beautiful rolls.

Baling Hay for Market

(National Crop Improvement Service.)

"It is a pity so much of our good country produce goes to waste after it is grown," says Mr. R. S. Rider, president, Canadian Steel & Wire Co. "It would be safe to say that there are more vegetables wasted in small gardens than are eaten.

"The waste is especially noticeable in hay. Therefore it is very important that every locality look after baling and marketing intelligently and systematically.

"There will be thousands of dollars in profits wasted this year because the crop is so poorly managed. There ought to be a regular baling crew in every neighborhood, conducted either as a club or by the owner of the rig, making a popular price either in hay or cash for doing the work.

"Generally five men constitute the crew but usually there are two extras. One stands up on the press, using his fork to direct the hay to the feed box. Two men pitch the hay on to the platform. At the back of the machine two men, one on either side, feed the bale ties, clamping them before the compression is released. A sixth man is often used to weigh the bale and roll it to the barn.

"Straw should not be wasted. There is a good market for it when baled and baling can be done at odd times. Straw should not be burned in any event. If not baled, it should be returned to the land."

Rose Terry's Scholarship

By E. DUNBAR.

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When the Browning society of Tatum gave the "Rose and the Book" to raise funds needed to send a student to Tatum Women's college, there were those among the citizens of Tatum who figured it out that the women had adopted a roundabout way of raising two hundred dollars. Old Si Bradley actually went to figuring about it, and the afternoon before the performance in the new theater he gave out as his opinion that it had cost the folk of Tatum some thousand dollars in cold cash to raise that two hundred.

Just in the Bradley family alone it had cost nearly twenty-five dollars on a conservative estimate. Jenny, Si's daughter, was taking a minor part. She had had to get her own costumes. Not counting the things that she had had to make, but could use later, these costumes had cost her eight dollars and seventy-three cents. Then she had had to give up two evening music lessons for evening rehearsals and Jenny got a dollar a lesson. That came to over ten dollars.

Then there were tickets for all the Bradley family and a taxi to take Jenny to the dress rehearsal the night before, as it had rained, and Jenny had been so busy over the rehearsals that she hadn't been able to help her mother, so they had had to get in a sewing woman three days to help with the spring sewing. And so it had come altogether by careful figuring to $22.75. This was barring the possible necessity of a taxi to take Jenny to the play that night, and it looked like rain, as well as the probability that Jenny would be all played out afterward and would need a doctor and medicine.

What Si Bradley was arguing was that it wasn't worth while. If the folks of Tatum wanted to give a scholarship, through the Browning society, they should be assessed just so much. Then there wouldn't have to be any play, and he wouldn't have to go through the ordeal of sitting through it.

Roger Maplewood, Mr. Bradley's companion in arms, added his quota of argument against such performances. It would cost even more than Mr. Bradley had figured. For he knew it for a fact that the Wentworths were going to be quite a bit out of pocket. Jim Wentworth was going to take a part and at the last minute he had been called away on business. He couldn't throw the thing over the last minute that way. So he had to telegraph to some fellow he knew, taught, English in some college somewhere and knew Browning from A to Z, and get him on to take his place. This had meant Jim Wentworth had had to pay this professor's carfare, and that the Wentworths would have to have company dinners. No, it wasn't worth while. According to Roger Maplewood there wasn't any reason why the citizens of Tatum should give scholarships anyway. If a girl hadn't enough money to get an education she could go to work in a factory or somebody's kitchen. College educations were for children of the well-to-do, not for poor folk.

This discussion took place aboard the local trolley car of Tatum and it was audible to the few passengers because Roger Maplewood and Si Bradley always sat on opposite sides of the car and threw their remarks back and forth.

Rose Terry, going from high school to the farmhouse where she worked, was one of the passengers. This was unfortunate. For Rose Terry was the one out of the seventeen or eighteen who had applied for the scholarship who had been selected by the Browning club as the beneficiary. She was twenty-six and settled. That was what finally decided the matter. In other words she wouldn't do what unappreciative beneficiaries of the club's bounty had done before—just get through college and then marry some one and waste her education. The club wanted to be sure that if they helped a girl to go through college she was going to spend her life in teaching afterwards. If she was the kind that would get married, why waste the education?

Rose Terry was twenty-five the year before when she went to work with a farmer in return for her board and then started in at the high school. She had been able in one year to make up for the neglected education of her girlhood and prepare herself for college. She had not applied for the scholarship. She had expected to go on working with the farmer's family. But the committee had heard of her and had persuaded her to make her application. She had been selected and now the committee had asked her to sit in the front set along with the officers of the Browning club. No, they didn't want to make a spectacle of her, only if any one should want to point her out they could do so easily.

This overheard conversation between Si Bradley and Roger Maplewood had not lightened her spirits especially. She was leaving school at three that afternoon. Then there would be a room or so to sweep. The cake to make, table to set, supper to serve, dishes to wash and then she must dress in her best cotton voile and catch the seven o'clock trolley back to Tatum.

She was tired and pale when she met Mrs. Gray, the president of the club that evening, and somehow Mrs. Gray took something of a satisfaction. The paleness and tiredness made her look all the more settled. Secretly Mrs. Gray would have enjoyed leading Rose up on the stage between the acts and presenting her to the audience as the one they had selected as their beneficiary.

All eyes were focused on the stage when the curtain rose. It was Prof. Moore who received immediate attention. He was the substitute who had been imported at the last minute. Not only was he a stranger but the tones of his voice and the obvious sureness of his action were new to the inhabitants of Tatum. The general comment was that he seemed like a regular actor. The attention was so thoroughly focused on this imported performer that few of the audience noticed a little flurry in the front row when Rose Terry slid from her seat a supine heap on the floor, or later, when half conscious and supported by Mrs. Gray's strong arm, she made her exit before the performance had more than begun.

"That's Rose Terry," people whispered. "She's worked awful hard."

"Well, I only hope she appreciates what the people of Tatum are doing for her. I guess she isn't the only one that feels like fainting."

These words were the first that Rose heard as she slowly regained full consciousness propped up against a chair in the cool of the vestibule. They did not help her to get a grip on herself. And as she made an effort to get back her strength by inhaling long breaths of fresh air she felt the tears well in her eyes. Quickly her thoughts went back to the experiences of the last five minutes. She tried to choke back the sobs but she could not resist the wave of weakness that seemed to sweep over her. She held her hands to her eyes and made no answer nor any effort to look up when Mrs. Gray shook her and told her to get control of herself. She felt a strong desire to cease to exist and almost welcomed the faintness that she felt coming back to her.

She was conscious enough to do a little rapid thinking as they carried her out through a side hall into the dressing rooms. She tried to protest. They mustn't take her there. But her efforts were in vain. She knew they laid her on a wicker lounge in one of the dressing rooms. She knew some one was fanning her. Then a long time passed and then—. It seemed she had suddenly been transported back two years. Yates Moore was bending over her. She felt his breath and recognized his voice. It was only when she opened her eyes and saw his fantastic costume that she remembered where she was and what had happened. Then some one hurried up to Yates Moore, looking very surprised. They had been looking for him, waiting to send up the curtain after the second act. Yates hesitated, then pressed Rose's hand and begged her to remain there until he came back.

The next morning an executive meeting of the officers of the Browning society was called by telephone and not one of the members failed to appear promptly in Mrs. Gray's parlor.

No one needed to be told, for the information had spread like wildfire, that Rose and Prof. Moore had talked to each other after the performance. Rose had once been engaged to him, and there had been a quarrel. It was not known just then what the quarrel was all about. Mrs. Gray promised to have full details for the next meeting. The important thing was that Rose was going to marry Prof. Moore at once instead of going to college.

"And she looked so plain and settled," sighed a leading Browningite. "Well, she oughtn't to have applied for the scholarship if she had had any such plans in her head."

"She didn't apply," came back in an unparliamentary manner from Mrs. Gray in the chair. "What we want to do now is to look over the qualifications of the other applicants. Rose Terry is done for as far as the Browning society is concerned."

OLD ENGLISH EASTER CUSTOM

Ceremony of "Heaving" Is Still Observed in Some Rural Parts of the Country.

An Easter "heave" is not a trip on the sea. It is a very ancient Easter custom which is still observed in rural England. In some parishes it is called "lifting." The custom seems almost as old as Christianity itself. Kings, nobles, and peasants are all "heaved." An old document in the Tower describes the Easter "heaving" of Edward I. by the ladies of the bedchamber and maids of honor. The "heaving days"—still called such—were Easter Monday and Tuesday. On the Monday the men "heaved" the women—seized them, lifted them thrice head-high, and then demanded a "chaste salute." If that was not given, then a shilling fine was imposed. On the Easter Tuesday the women heaved the men. The latter were held until, by payment of toll, they won "leave and license to depart." It may be asked—why "heave"? Heaving, like most old customs, had a religious origin. Easter is the commemoration of Christ's rising from the grave, and "heaving," which is a rising of the person from the ground, was simply a way of remembering the religious significance of Easter. It seems queer to us, but our unaltered forebears went in for symbolic (and frolicsome) remembrances far more than we do.

An Old Acquaintance.

Council—"Have you ever seen the prisoner at the bar?" Witness—"Yes sir. That's where I met him!"

THE KING'S SPARE TIME.

How the British Monarch Spends Leisure Time.

One of the penalties of kingship is that your spare time is seldom your own. Even thought the King has a certain amount of leisure he can very rarely spend it in the way he would most like to do.

For example, His Majesty is nearly as fond of walking as he is of riding. If he were not a monarch he would spend much of his time in studying the life of the streets, but he has to be content with observing it from a motor omnibus or state coach.

This is one reason why he developed an interest in stamp collecting. He had so few opportunities of following his own inclinations regarding an outdoor hobby that he went in whole-heartedly for an indoor one—with what success everyone knows. He has personally compiled one of the finest stamp collections in existence, and much of his spare time continues to be occupied in this way.

But His Majesty's spare time interests are not confined to this. He reads a great deal, his choice books being those that deal with agriculture and old English country life.

The Queen's leisure hours are invariably occupied by feminine pursuits, and she does a vast amount of needlework. Quite recently the writer had a talk with the housekeeper of a house where the Queen has often stayed, and was told that while in residence there the Queen did more sewing in a day than the average housewife does in a week.

Her Majesty also shares the King's fondness for occasional musical evenings, and she herself plays the piano.

The Prince of Wales has no favorite odd-hour hobby, but is ready to enjoy anything that comes along. In one holiday that he spent at a country house by the sea, when he was not mowing the lawn he was indoors listening to the gramophone.

Taxes We Don't Want.

Queer taxes are always being suggested. At least twice a year someone wants to tax bachelors, for instance.

So far, the idea has only been talked about, but it was actually in being during the reign of William III.; the unfortunate bachelor, on attaining the age of twenty-five, having to pay the sum of one shilling yearly until he married.

Another queer tax was that levied in the reign of Edgar the Peaceable, when the Welsh people had to hand over annually to the English king three hundred wolves' heads. This had the effect, inside four years, of clearing the Welsh forests of these wild animals and thus securing more safety for both man and domestic animals.

Probably the most hated of all taxes was the birth tax, which was levied in the eighteenth century.

Under this tax every person not in receipt of alms was required to pay the sum of two shillings on the advent of a "little stranger" in the family.

This was a great hardship on the poorer classes, but heavier still were the payments that had to be made by the nobility and gentry, for as much as £30 had to be paid on the birth of a child of a duke.

So, perhaps it is just as well that the "good old days" most of us long for are gone beyond recall. Although the times are hard there is some consolation in the thought that things are never so bad but that they might be worse!

ON THE JOB

Willis—How is the efficiency expert coming on at your office?

Gillis—Fine. He was such a success for the boss that we employees hired him for a week.

"Did he make good?"

"Did he? He showed us a new way to beat the time clock, taught us a lot of brand-new excuses for being late and how to hook the boss' cigars without being caught."—Life.

The Ruse.

"Is that an interesting book you are reading?" asked the garrulous traveler.

"Why, yes," said the crafty old gentleman, carefully concealing the title of the best seller he had in his hand. "This is a book on relativity. Now, if you have an hour or two to spare, I'll explain the theory to you, so—"

But even as he spoke the garrulous traveler rose from his seat and fled to the smoker.

Loads of Time Yet.

"Well, Harry," remarked Uncle cheerfully, as he came upon the small boy of the house buky in the front room, "good boy, this morning, I hope?"

Harry regarded the clock and perceived it was just 11:30.

"I don't know yet, uncle," he said doubtfully. "There's half an hour more."

THE EXPLANATION

"Brown doesn't strike me as literary, yet he declares that he never feels so comfortable as when he is snugly settled in his library."

"Oh, that's not surprising. His bookcase is a folding bed."

A Sensible Name.

They chose a name for the baby fair,
"Archie," he was called,
So when he's old and shy of hair
They can call him Archi-bald.

The Bride Shops.

"What is this stuff?"

"The dealer calls it limburger cheese."

"I should have thought its odor would have deterred you from bringing it into our happy home."

"He suggested it over the telephone, dear."

Assistance Not Appreciated.

Lady of the House—And you are going to leave me, Lena! I who have been so nice to you! Haven't I always done at least half of your work?

Lena—Yes, that's true, Mrs. Daly, but you have never done the work so that it satisfied me.

Butter Wrappers, printed and plain at The Review.

SLAVES TO SWEETS.

"The Chocolate Soldier" Has Now Many Companions.

The consumption of chocolate is constantly rising, and it is an interesting point that it is the favorite sweet of the British royal family.

Queen Victoria was the first British monarch to take to chocolate. She both ate and drank it, and the only one of her children who did not share this taste was her eldest son, King Edward VII. But he did not care for sweets of any kind, and would only drink the driest of wines.

If people begin to eat chocolate, the habit grows upon them; but since chocolate is a valuable food and contains nothing injurious, the habit is a perfectly harmless one. It is an interesting fact that the young men of to-day, as well as the girls, are not ashamed of a fondness for chocolate. American cowboys who come in from ranches to the towns spend as much money on chocolate as on tobacco, and exactly the same thing is noticed in Australia and in South Africa.

The colored races are taking tremendously to sweets of all descriptions, and in East Africa and Nigeria scantily-clad blacks will visit the country stores to buy boxes of British chocolates or tins of toffee. Even in the South Sea Islands a very large trade is now done in imported sweets.

Americans have for thirty years past been the greatest "candy" eaters in the world. Next come the English, and third the Germans. The Portuguese, too, are passionately fond of sweets of all descriptions.

As compared with alcohol, chocolate has a distinctly soothing effect. It is particularly good for people who are nervous or irritable. Cheap chocolates have more sugar in them than the more expensive brands, and too much sugar is not good either for the digestion or the teeth; but doctors have nothing but praise for the better grades of chocolate.

A "Lake."

The parish priest had dropped in to see one of his flock, and, to prove his kindly interest in the family and all its members, he began to ask one of the little colleens how she was progressing at school. The usual questions as to the spelling of the interesting word "cat," and so forth, were answered. Then the priest turned to geography. "Now, tell me, dear, what is a lake?" he asked. The little maid puckered her brows, then she said, "Plase, yer rivirince, it's a kettle wid a hole in it."

Quickly Remedied.

"Madam, I must request you to remove your hat," remarked the theatre attendant. The woman smiled grimly. "Does my hat annoy the little man behind me?" "Yes, madam." "Then you'll find it much easier to remove him."

Swinburne's Mind.

One incident from "The Home Life of Swinburne," by Mrs. Clara Watts Dunton: "His intelligence was so confined to pretty and imaginative literature that even the mechanism of a soda water siphon was beyond him. When for the first time I manipulated one in his presence, he gazed fixedly at me, evincing considerable apprehension for my safety. I succeeded in releasing a gentle stream into my glass. When I stopped, he said with an accent of admiration and surprise, 'How cleverly you did that; I couldn't have done it'."

WHAT CAUSES HEADACHES?

"Fruit-a-tives" Prevents Auto-intoxication

Auto-intoxication means self-poisoning. Many people suffer from *partial Constipation or insufficient action of the bowels*. Waste matter which should pass out of the body every day, remains and poisons the blood.

As a result, there is Headaches, Indigestion, disturbed Stomach, Pain in the Back, Rheumatism and Eczema and other skin diseases.

"Fruit-a-tives" will always relieve Auto-intoxication as these tablets, made from fruit juices, act gently on the bowels, kidneys and skin and keep the blood pure and rich.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

LORD INCHCAPE.

He Will Strive to Make India's Budget Balance.

Lord Inchcape of Strathnaver, who has been appointed to wield the axe on the public expenditure of India, is an East Indian merchant prince. He began life at the bottom and has made, in the course of a long career, not only his own fortune, but also that of the great shipping company of which he is now the head. It was James Mackay, as he then was, who in 1885 provided the steamers which carried the whole of the British military expedition that added Upper Burma to the British Empire. As chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta, a few years later, he persuaded the commercial community of India to agree to changes in the Indian currency which resulted in giving India, for thirty years, the great benefit of stability of exchange. Under his management the British India Steam Navigation Company has absorbed the competing line of Apcar steamers, and eventually merged itself in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, which has made the concern one of the biggest shipping combines in the world.

During the war Lord Inchcape's wide knowledge and sturdy Scottish common sense proved invaluable to the Allies. No International Commission in which shipping or currency was concerned was complete without him. After the armistice it was he who took charge of the disposal of enemy ships. Since then he has been one of the most active members of the famous Geddes Commission, appointed to reduce the expenditure of the British Government.

The work in India which he has now agreed to undertake is of an almost equally arduous nature. The Government of India finds itself in the position of being unable to make both ends meet, and Lord Inchcape is to show it how to do so. He will have the assistance of the ablest financial and accounts officers to be found in the East, and if anybody can make the Indian Budget Balance it is he.

JOB PRINTING

of all kinds.

All orders promptly attended to.

THE REVIEW

Phone 49

WE ARE PREPARED TO SELL YOU

FOOT PROTECTION

FOR THE RAINY WEATHER

Quality Shoes for Men and Women.

Over Rubbers for all sizes and to fit any last.

Overcoats, Mackinaw Coats and Pants.

Wool Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts.

"Railroad Signal" Overalls and Jackets.

Come in and let us show you the goods.

Hoard & Moorcroft

Bulbs For Pot Culture

Extra Selected Mammoth Named Varieties

M. W. CONNOR & SON

PHONE 8 HARDWARE

TO THE PUBLIC.

I AM PREPARED TO DO

All Kinds of Watch Repairing

at Greatly Reduced Prices

Having had 30 years of practical knowledge at the bench, I am prepared to satisfy you as to good workmanship. I have a number of

Model C Valet Autostrop Razors

On hand at $1.00 Complete

COME AND SEE THEM

THOS. TUCKER, WATCHMAKER and JEWELER

Exide

MADE IN CANADA BATTERIES

The Chinese Doctor

In China, doctors are paid so long as their patients keep well. That is a mighty good theory for batteries as well as human beings. Regular inspection and testing by our service department will aid you in keeping your battery in a healthy condition.

We will keep the old battery going as long as possible, no matter what make, but when a new one is needed we recommend the long-life Exide.

W. L. SMITH

MADOC, ONTARIO

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE LIMITED

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

(55th Year

This College has an international reputation for reliability and efficiency. Students have come from all over Canada, the United States, Newfoundland, Bermuda, the West Indies and South America. They are attracted by our high standards and the success of our graduates.

Write for free prospectus. I. L. MOORE, Principal

Butter Wrappers Printed or Plain at the Review Office

THE ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD.

BETWEEN

THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS,

Applicant.

—and—

THE TOWNSHIP OF MARMORA, in the said County of Hastings, JOHN CLEMENS and JOHN DOYLE,

Respondents.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

1. The Applicant is the Corporation of the County of Hastings, in the Province of Ontario.

2. The Respondents are the Township of Marmora, in the County of Hastings, and John Clemens and John Doyle are Farmers, who claim to be affected by the closing of the Bridge hereinafter mentioned.

3. The Respondent, the Township of Marmora, claims that the Applicant has assumed the [illegible] across Lilly Creek hereinafter mentioned; and the Applicant, for the purposes of this Application only, is willing to admit that it is liable for the maintenance of the said Bridge; although it can find no record of any By-law or other Agreement, which renders it liable for the said maintenance of the Bridge.

4. The Bridge across Lilly Creek, between Lots Five and Six in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Marmora, is so old and dilapidated that it has been reported as unsafe for travel; and it is a bridge of some one hundred and eighty feet in length, and is over marshy and soft sub-soil, that it would be a very expensive bridge to build, and there are only two parties who will be seriously affected by the Bridge not being rebuilt and being closed to traffic.

5. The Applicant therefore PRAYS that this Honourable Board may, under Subsections Nine and Ten of Section 460 of "The Municipal Act," relieve it from the obligation to rebuild the said Bridge, as in the opinion of its Engineer it would be a very expensive Bridge to rebuild, and would cost Thousands of Dollars to rebuild it and the approaches to it, which would be unreasonable having regard to the use that would be made of the Bridge if it was rebuilt.

6. And the said Respondent, John Clemens, has agreed with the said Applicant, that in consideration of the sum of Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine Dollars ($799.00), he will release and discharge the said Applicant from all responsibility in the rebuilding, maintenance and upkeep of the said Bridge, situate between Lots 5 and 6 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Marmora, and known as the "Lilly Creek Bridge," in so far as the South half of Lot 6 in the 7th Concession of the said Township, which he owns, is concerned; and also relieve the said Applicant from all liability for any road or right of way to or from the said property.

7. And the said Respondent, John Doyle, has agreed with the said Applicant, that in consideration of the sum of Seventeen Hundred Dollars ($1700.00) he will release and discharge the said Applicant from all responsibility in the rebuilding, maintenance and upkeep of the said Bridge, situate between Lots 5 and 6 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Marmora, and known as the "Lilly Creek Bridge," in so far as Lot number Five (5) in the 7th Concession of the said Township, which he owns, is concerned; and also relieve the said Applicant from all liability for any road or right of way to or from the said property.

8. And the said Applicant, has agreed with the said John Clemens that if your Honourable Board will relieve it from any obligation to rebuild the said Bridge, and from any liability for maintaining any road or right of way to or from the said South half of Lot 6 in the 7th Concession of the said Township, to pay to the said John Clemens, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, the said sum of Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine Dollars ($799.00).

9. And the said Applicant, has agreed with the said John Doyle, that if your Honourable Board will relieve it from any obligation to rebuild the said Bridge, and from any liability for maintaining any road or right of way to or from the said Lot Number Five (5) in the 7th Concession of the said Township, to pay the said John Doyle, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, the said sum of Seventeen Hundred Dollars ($1700.00).

10 This Application will be heard by the Board after ten days from the service hereof, at such time and place, and in such manner as the Board may order and direct.

11 This Notice was given by STEWART MASSON, of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Solicitor for the Applicant.

Dated this 15th day of August, A. D. 1922.

S. MASSON.
Solicitor for the Applicant herein.

TO

The Township of Marmora, John Clemens and John Doyle.

NOTICE OF HEARING.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board have appointed Wednesday, November the 1st, 1922, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the City of Belleville, for hearing the foregoing Application; and that all parties interested will then be heard.

DATED this 9th day of October, 1922.

S. MASSON.
Solicitor for the Applicant herein.

TO

All parties interested in the matset forth in the foregoing Application.

Shawl Is In High Favor.

The shawl has come in fashion again, and no one can wear a shawl more gracefully than the young woman of to-day.

She understands the art of wearing shawls with an air of dignity, tinged with a suggestion of coquetry which is half unconscious but wholly effective. Any dowdiness or primness which the very word "shawl" might evoke vanishes when one is so prettily worn on graceful young shoulders. And that is why the shawl is daily becoming more modish and is appearing in a variety of new and often original patterns.

The simplest are in crepe de chine made in a square, and the wearer folds them as she pleases. Generally she makes her shawl into a three-cornered wrap to be thrown carelessly over the shoulders with the angle not too precisely pointing to the middle of the back. But the modern note is provided by the wide border surrounding the square — a border which is carried out in long uncurled feathers, in soft silken fringes or in very narrow ribbons but always in self-color.

This idea is elaborated in the large embroidered shawls in finest cashmere or in crepe, worked boldly in silks. Some women throw these gracefully around them, but others prefer to have them arranged in the form of cloaks, with long folds weighted in the middle by a silken tassel.

Such cloaks recall those invariably brought by women from India in mid-Victorian days. And do doubt some of these old treasures are being brought out for a new lease of useful life.

Old Spanish lace, either in cream or black, is also charming when arranged either as a shawl or as one of these shawl cloaks. And if there is not enough lace to make a graceful wrap, it can be eked out by adding long fringes in silk or jet.

To embroider old lace always suggests the invidious task of painting the lily. But a coarse silk net in black is handsome indeed when worked in a bold design with masses of dull red flowers and vivid green leaves. A shawl or shawl cloak treated in this manner proves charming as a relief to a dress of unrelieved black, just as a whole black cloak in crepe de chine or crepe marocian is particularly attractive when worn so that it only partly hides the gaily colored dress beneath it.

Women Cultivate Snakes.

The place long held by the dog as a family pet and street companion threatens to be usurped by the monkey and other exotic creatures. Women are seen carrying marmosets, mongooses, foxes and parrots. People also are getting accustomed to the woman with a young white fox on a string, another with three cats, and the chimpanzee that rides in a motor car.

But the most startling innovation in family pets was observed at a lawn party, where a guest carried what appeared to be a sunshade with a highly decorative handle. Closer inspection revealed the "handle" to be a beautifully-marked snake, perfectly motionless, and carelessly twined over its fair owner's arm and around her sunshade.

Studying Diseases.

The League of Nations conducts an international epidemiologic information service which has been keeping the different governments informed as to the status of typhus, intermittent fever and cholera epidemics, which have been sweeping westward out of the famine regions of Russia.

The Battle of Fontenoy.

The battle of Fontenoy is the only large battle ever fought in which the opposing armies were of equal size—each 70,000 men—and the loss of victors and vanquished equal also—both being 7,500 men.

WAR CLOUDS IN THE NEAR EAST

Of the foreign affairs that interest us there are none freighted with such serious consequences to Canada as a war between Great Britain and Turkey. A war between these two would be almost certain to involve Canada in the conflict. A war at such a time would be a serious drain on the financial sources of Canada when trade and industry are bearing heavy burdens.

There seems to be a propaganda on foot with the object of arousing enthusiasm for such a campaign on religious grounds. An article from the Financial Post on page 5 will give our readers an idea of this propagandism.

We are now booking

RADIO CONCERTS

for Lawn Socials, Etc.

Many people have never heard Radio concerts, and those who intend to hold lawn socials, etc., will do well to investigate.

Our terms are very moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

EMPIRE RADIO SHOP - Madoc

THE ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD.

BETWEEN

THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS,

Applicant

—and—

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF TUDOR AND CASHEL,

Respondent

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

1 The applicant is the Corporation of the County of Hastings in the Province of Ontario, who assumed the portion of the road hereinafter mentioned, upon which the Bridge hereinafter mentioned is situate by By-law No. 397, passed on the 9th day of June, 1883, (paragraph 38), as a County Road and also did assume the said Bridge, by By-law No. 398, passed on the said 9th day of June, A. D. 1883.

2 The Respondent is The Corporation of the Township of Tudor and Cashel.

3 The Applicant wishes to be relieved from the obligation of maintaining that portion of the County Road leading from Thwaites Corners in the said Township of Tudor and Cashel to the Boundary of the Township of Limerick, and also to be relieved of any liability in connection with the Thwaites Bridge thereon.

4 And in consideration thereof, the Applicant has agreed with the Committee of the Council of the Township of Tudor and Cashel to assume that portion of the road from the Five Mile Turn on the Snow Road to Spracket's Corners on the Cashel Road in the said Township of Tudor and Cashel, a distance of five miles, as a County Road, and further to pay The Corporation of the Township of Tudor and Cashel a sum not to exceed One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.) if necessary to indemnify the said Township of Tudor and Cashel against any costs for the purchase of any private property necessary for the closing of the said portion of the road hereinbefore mentioned.

5 And the said Township of Tudor and Cashel agrees with the Applicant to assume by By-law forthwith, as a Township Road, the present County Road leading from Thwaites Corners aforesaid to the Limerick Boundary aforesaid; and also to relieve the County from any liability in connection with the rebuilding, maintenance and upkeep of the said Thwaites Bridge; and further agrees to close to traffic forthwith the Township Road leading from Thwaites Corners to Bass Lake Turn, and to furnish to the County Clerk a By-law in connection with the closing of the aforementioned roads.

6 The said Respondent to be given full power to remove the present structure known as "Thwaites Bridge".

7 The said part of the said Road and Bridge are no longer required for the public convenience, and the said Bridge is so old and dilapidated that it will require to be rebuilt, if rebuilding is not dispensed with, and the rebuilding of the said Bridge would entail a larger expenditure than would be reasonable having regard to the use that would be made of the Bridge if it were rebuilt, as it would cost something in the neighborhood of Thousands of Dollars, and would only accommodate settlers, who can easily be provided with other suitable accomodation.

8 And the said Applicant PRAYS that your Honourable Board may grant the relief and remedy hereinbefore set forth to the said Applicant, under the provisions of Subsections 9 and 10 of Section 460 of "The Municipal Act".

9 This Application will be heard by the Board after ten days from the service hereof, at such time and place, and in such manner as the Board may order and direct.

10 This Notice is given by STEWART MASSON, of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Solicitor for the Applicant.

Dated this 15th day of August, A. D. 1922.

S. MASSON.
Solicitor for the Applicant herein.

TO

The Corporation of the Township of Tudor and Cashel.

NOTICE OF HEARING

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board have appointed Wednesday, November the 1st, 1922, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the City of Belleville, for hearing the foregoing Application; and that all parties interested will then be heard.

DATED this 9th day of October, 1922.

S. MASSON
Solicitor for the Applicant herein.

TO

All parties interested in the matset forth in the foregoing Application.

Dutch and French Bulbs

For bedding and potting indoors. Beautiful colors. Easy to grow. Please send for our price list.

C. E. Bishop & Son

Seedsmen Belleville, Ont.

MONTGOMERY'S CATALOGUES NOW READY

Farms ranging in acreage from 2 acres to 400 acres. Also Several Summer Cottages, Garages and Stores or any kind of business.

Write now for Catalogues. Address

NORMAN MONTGOMERY

Auctioneer BRIGHTON

Box 180 Phone 101

FARM FOR SALE

200 acres more or less, limestone clay and loam soil, county of Prince Edward, suitable for Stock, Grain and Hay growing; never failing water supply, without pumping. 625 young apple trees (3 winter varieties) coming into bearing. Rural Mail Service, Bell Telephone connection, convenient to school and Church, about ½ mile from R. R. Station, good buildings and well fenced; high state of cultivation, free from foul seeds, very desirable locality to live in. Will sell as a going concern, with or without furnishings, clear title, immediate possession if desired. F. S. Anderson, 209 John St., or 42 Bridge St., Belleville, Ont. 37tf

Notice of Registration of By-Law.

Notice is hereby given that a by-law was passed by the council of the Village of Madoc on the Fourteenth day of July, 1922, providing for the issue of debentures to the Amount of $12,000 for the purpose of making repairs on the High School and that such by-law was registered in the registry office of Belleville, in the county of Hastings, on the 22nd of September, 1922. Any motto quash or set aside the same or any part therof must be made within three months after the first publication of this notice, and cannot be made thereafter.

Dated the 23rd day of September, 1922.

A. S. Cockran, Clerk.

3-4 Geo. V. c. 43, Form 24.

38-3mos

CLERK'S NOTICE OF FIRST POSTING OF VOTERS' LISTS

Voters' List 1922, Municipality of the United Townships of Tudor and Cashel, County of Hastings.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 9 of The Ontario Voters' Lists Act, the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the List, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assement Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said List was first posted up at my office at Millbridge on the 25th day of October, 1922 and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1922.

WILLIAM GLENNIE,
Clerk of the said Municipality.

VOTERS' LIST, 1922

Municipality of the Township of Madoc, Hastings County.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 9 of the Ontario Voters' Lists Act, the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the List, made pursuant to said Act of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said List was first posted up at my office at Madoc on the 24th day of October 1922, and remains there for inspeltion.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1922.

W. T. ALLEN,
Clerk of the said Township.

McIntosh Bros.

NOTICE

WATCH OUR AD.
NEXT WEEK

McIntosh Bros.

Phone 23

THE ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD.

BETWEEN:

THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS,

Applicant,

—and—

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ELZIVIR, in the said County of Hastings, and H. A. JIFFKINS and THOMAS F. BLUE,

Respondents.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

1 The applicant is the Corporation of the County of Hastings in the Province of Ontario, who assumed the portion of the road hereinafter mentioned, upon which the Bridges hereinafter mentioned, are situate by By-law No. 397, passed on the 9th day of June, 1883, (paragraph 42), as a County Road; and also did assume the said Briges as County Bridges, by By-law No. 398, passed on the said 9th day of June, A. D. 1883.

2 The Respondents are The Corporation of theTownship of Elzevir, H. A. Jiffkins and Thomas F. Blue.

3 The Applicant wishes to be relieved from the obligation of maintaining that portion of the County Road leading from the Eastern boundary line of the Township of Madoc in the County of Hastings, North-easte ly across the North-west part of the said Township of Elsevir, through the Flats to the South boundary line of the Township of Grimsthorpe in the County of Hastings; and also to be relieved from any liability in connection with the Bridges on the said portion of the highway.

4 The "Forks Bridge" on the road to the Flats, "Black Creek" Bridge below the Flats, and "Black Creek Bridge" at the Flats on the said Portion of the road hereinbefore described in the Township of Elzevir, are so old and dilapidated that they have been reported as unsafe for travel.

These Bridges are of considerable dimensions having two Fifty Foot Spans and one Sixty Foot Span, and would be very expensive Bridges to build, and there are only two parties who will be seriously affected by the Bridges not being rebuilt, and being closed to traffic.

5 The Applicant therefore PRAYS that this Honourable Board may, under Subsections Nine and Ten of Section 460 of "The Municipal Act", relieve it from the obligation of rebuilding the said Bridges, as in the opinion of its Engineer they would be very expensive Bridges to rebuild, and would cost Thousands of Dollars to rebuild them, and the approaches to them, which would be unreasonable having regard to the use that would be made of the Bridges if they were rebuilt.

6 And the said Respondent, H. A. Jiffkins, has agreed with the said Applicant, that in consideration of the sum of Dollars, he will release and discharge the said Applicant from all responsibility in the rebuilding, maintenance and upkeep of the said Bridges situate upon the said hereinbefore described portion of road in the Township of Elzevir, in so far as Lot number Thirty-one (31) in the Fourth Concession of the said Township of Elzevir, which he owns, is concerned; and also relieve the said Applicant from all liability for any road or right of way to or from the said property.

7 And the said Respondent, Thomas F. Blue, has agreed with the said Applicant, that in consideration of the sum of Thirteen Hundred and fifty Dollars ($1350.00) he will release and discharge the said Applicant from all responsibility in the rebuilding, maintenance and upkeep of the said Bridges situate upon the said hereinbefore described portion of the road in the Township of Elzevir, in so far as the West half of Lot Number Thirty (30) in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Elzevir, which he owns, is concerned; and also to relieve the said Applicant from all liability for any road or right of way to or from the said property.

8 And the said Applicant has agreed with the said H. A. Jiffkins that if your Honourable Board will relieve it from any obligation to rebuild the said Bridges, and from any liability to maintain any road or right of way to or from the said Lot number Thirt-one (31) in the Fourth Concession of the said Township of Elzevir, to pay the said H. A. Jiffkins, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the said sum of Dollars.

9 And the said Applicant has agreed with the said Thomas F. Blue that if your Honourable Board will relieve it from any obligation to rebuild the said Bridges, and from any liability to maintain any road or right of way to or from said West half of Lot number Thirty (30) in the Fourth Concession of the said Townsrip of Elzevir, to pay the said Thomas F. Blue, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the said sum of Thirteen Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($1350.00).

10 This Application will be heard by the Board after ten days from the service hereof, at such time and place, and in such manner as the Board may order and direct.

11 This Notice was given by STEWART MASSON, of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Solicitor for the Applicant.

Dated this 14th day of August, A. D. 1922.

S. MASSON.
Solicitor for the Applicant herein.

TO

The Township of Elzevir, H. A. Jiffkins and Thomas F. Blue

NOTICE OF HEARING

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board have appointed Wednesday, November the 1st, 1922, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Belleville, for hearing the foregoing Application; and that all parties interested will then be heard.

DATED this 9th day of October, 1922.

S. MASSON.
Solicitor for the Applicand herein.

TO

All parties interested in the matter forth in the foregoing Application.

FARM FOR SALE

100 acres more or less, part lot 6 in 7th concession of Madoc, 2 miles from Madoc Village. Good buildings well fenced, well watered, a never failing spring creek, good state of cultivation. Will sell or rent to suit applicant. W. H. Pringle, R. R. No. 3. 41-3

FOR SALE

Twenty Bred-to-lay Cockerels for sale. The dams of these birds have an average of 150 eggs per annum. Review office.

Local and Personal

Columbia records reduced to 75c. at Geo. F. Maybee's.

Pure Bred Pekin Ducks for sale. Apply Arthur Pitts, Madoc.

Miss Alice Bradshaw, of Detlor, is the guest of Mrs. D. Bowen this week.

Mr. Herrington is erecting a cosy little home opposite the Roman Catholic Church.

Mrs. West sr. left town on Saturday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Edgar Latimer, in Peterboro.

Wonder if the Madoc Golfers have adopted the new golfing phrase "A Prince of Wales".

Don't forget the chicken supper and grand musical concert, to be held in the basement of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Madoc, on Nov 6th. Supper served 5.30 to 8 p. m. Admission, Adults 50c Children 25c.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas Wellington, of port Arthur, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Geo. West, and other Madoc relatives,

The ladies of St. John's Church will hold their annual sale of needle work and home cooking on Sat. Nov. 25th.

The Hydro Electric Transformer House at the Gillespie Talc Mill was totally destroyed by fire last Friday evening.

Mr. Fowles, collector of mineral specimen formerly of Madoc, is reported to have died recently in Ottawa.

Mr. Tom Caverly is making extensive improvements on the old Caverly homestead on West St. Lawrence Street.

Ladies, try a pair of Chum Oxfords, in black or chocolate calf with low heel and medium toe. Special price Saturday, Black $4.25, Chocolate $4 75 per pair. The Ludbrook Shoe Store.

Thanksgiving and Anniversary services will be held in St. Peter's Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, Nov. 5th. Rev. A. S. Kerr, M. A. of Belleville will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 43-2

Hear the new musical hits at Geo. F. Maybee's

One of Madoc's largest business blocks recently changed hands when the Haslip property, better known as the Wells block was purchased by Mr. Shaw of Belleville.

For prompt service and quick delivery use Canadian National Telegraph. Geo. F. Maybee. Phone 79

On Friday evening of last week Oakdale Rebekah Lodge was visited by eighteen members of the Frankford Lodge. The work of initiation was put on, after which speeches were asked for from some of the visitors. Refreshments were served and a pleasant evening enjoyed by all.

A special concert will be held in St. Peter's Church on Monday evening Nov. 6th (Thanksgiving Day) after the Fowl Supper. Arrangements are being made by Mr. Hocking for a high class programme, and a musical treat is promised. Particulars next week.

The Ludbrook Shoe Store have placed in stock a nice assortment of Men's Women's Misses and Children's Hose and stockings, a few of which are on exhibition in our window display. Our prices are right.

NOTICE—September and October Electric Light rates are now due. Please call and pay.
42b **A. S. COCHRAN**

ROD AND GUN

Sportsmen and lovers of outdoors ought to find a lot of solid pleasure in their persual of the November issue of Rod and Gun In Canada. The usual collecion of stories, articles and features is not only extensive and generous, as usual, but it is of particularly high quality as well Raymond Thompson is the author of a thrilling tale, entitled, "The Scourge of God." while "Madawaska" is a charmingly illustrated article that is full of interest. The departments are all instructive and well-balanced. A feature is a complete table of the trapping laws of the provinces of the dominion, while the Trap Line Department, edited by M. U. Bates, offers a wealth of valuable information which he trapper will not want to miss.

SOIL WANTED

10 loads of rich soil from the woods, delivered in Madoc. Apply to G. H. Gillespie, or Review Office.

MORGENTHAU'S STARTLING REVELATIONS

The Canadian Club of Toronto was used this week for spreading and endorsing, by its generous applause, the newest form of anti-British propaganda. Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, a well-advertised, pleasing, convincing, magnetic speaker—much like Mr. Bourassa, who can make even his enemies cheer when he speaks—gave a marvellously interesting address on the Near East situation. He admitted he came on his own invitation. He wanted us to know the facts as he had them on the spot. Canadians have always believed from actual experience and reliable information that the Turks were the most generous of our recent enemies. We are now told something entirely different. He tells in effect that our private reports, Gallipoli diaries, official documents and the present attitude of the British press, are all wrong. They have suppressed and misrepresented facts. Based on these startling inside revelations he urged us on to a new war to save Chrisianity—the speaker himself is not a Christian—and keep the Dardanelles open and the Turks out of Europe. He failed to explain wherein we would benefit by sacrifice of more thousands of highly civilized, very valuable young Canadians for less valuable and very doubtful Christians with whom we have very little or nothing in common. He failed to explain wherein Canadian farmers would benefit by taxing themselves to keep the Dardenelles open to let out the grain and animal products of our greatest competitor—Russia. He failed to explain why his own country—the United States, with full information before it, had positively refused to take the job he wanted us to embark on, though they had greater moral obligation to do so.

And there was something else still more startling which he failed to mention. A number of Canadian papers have noticed the change of attitude towards Britain that has taken place in Mr. Hearst's United States publicatons. They have suddenly become our enthusiastic admirers. But our press and public men have overlooked a still more important development. That is the complete about face of the numerous and very active ultra-pacific organizations in the United States—churches, societies, women's associations, etc. They were against war and us when the enemy was Germany. They are for war and us when the enemy is nominally Turkey. They are telling us what a wonderful people we are, that we must fight the Turk, that we are saving civilization; that they are with us morally, and more to thateffect. They have pestered their own Government into sending us a non-committal resolution of encouragement and sympathy with the Lloyd George-Churchill alleged objectives.

The campaign seems to be extremely well-organized. It is aputhing to get the British Empire into a war with Turkey, Russia, Germany and other countries.

Mr. Morgenthau was born in Germany; completed his education in New York; is a successful lawyer, a financier and democratic politician, public-spirited, philanthropic, giving much of his time and money to hospital and charitable work.

Among his outstanding statements were that the Turks had cut the throats of 15,000 or 20,000 British war prisoners; that they murdered every Britisher caught in Gallipoli; that they were poor fighters—which will surprise Sir. Ian Hamilton's all too small brave little army which faced them in 1915; that the simple-minded British public was being misled into supporting the Turk by the false information given them by practically the entire British press that the Turks were out to destroy Christianity. One of the most informing parts of his address was when he let his audience into the secrets of propaganda work. It was difficult to spread through the ordinary channels but on the plea of charity quick and effective results were obtained. With that object in view they were organizing to aid 500,000 in the East. The thousands of workers employed to raiise money would be educated to spread anti-Turkish stories and presumably bring moral pressure on Britain to assume the burden of a new war to save civilization.

He carried his audience with him through all this mass or very exciting detail and constant flattering tributes to the wonderful British, to his climax—the object of his talk—that Canada and the British Empire stand up and say that the Turk should not again cross back into Europe even if they had to go to war to do it. We wonder if the mass in that great audience which rose to its feet and cheered Mr. Morgenthau realized just what they were endorsing They were going contrary to a well-informed British press and public.

Here we are in Canada 8 million of us, with small reserves, now carrying a two billion war mortgage. We do not grasp it yet. Another big war would wipe out our life savings, our insurance policies, etc., as it has in some other countries. For what?

DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK

THAT many business men should have a wider vision of modern business. A vision which will lead the way for increased opportunity and increased business.

THAT if you have good business, Advertise and keep at it.

THAT if you want Greater Business Advertise and get it.

THAT you can make quicker profits by quick turnover of your stock which will depreciate in value.

THAT you can't play dead and get anywhere.

THAT the man who hesitates too much is lost.

THAT hit-and miss methods don't pay.

THAT the public wants good seasonable merchandise at reasonable prices.

THAT if you have the right kind of goods, service and prices, let the people know. Advertise.

THAT advertising and service sell goods.

THAT advertising brings business.

THAT poor goods and service lose business.

THAT every customer who leaves a store without the goods he came to buy, shows something is wrong with the goods, price or service.

That if this happens often in a store, something is wrong with the business.

THAT somebody had better get busy and do something and do it now

THAT somebody has no vision of modern business methods.

How far away

is your nearest neighbour, the Doctor, the Vet., the Store – all those whose knowledge, help and friendship are essential to your social and business life.

THEY are no farther away than your telephone—if you have one—otherwise the distance must be measured in miles or in valuable hours.

Bridge the gap with a handy telephone! Distance is no barrier to this modern time-saving convenience. Its "long arm," reaches out for the man you want and *gets* him on a moment's notice—gets your message to him and his answer back immediately.

Don't close your door a day longer to the freedom the friendliness and pleasure a telephone brings into your home. It will save your wife from loneliness. It will summon help quickly in case of fire or sickness. It will pay for itself in a dozen different ways.

If you are without a phone now is a good time to learn how easily you can have telephone service. *Ask us about it—NOW.*

Northern Electric Company
LIMITED.
TORONTO

AGENT WANTED

For the MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Madoc

Commission from $1500 to $3000 yearly. Good opportunity. Salesmen furnished you free. Reasons for selling—I have decided to go south for the winter. Will rent or sell buiilding now occupied by Massey-Harris.

I HAVE ON HAND FOR A QUICK SALE

One Dominion Organ, new, complete with stool and drape, price $140.00, for $60.00.

One Edison Diamond disc Victrola, "Mahogany," cost $315.00, and $100.00 worth of records. All for $250.00.

One set of light driving harness, used once, good as new, cost $90.00, for $25.00.

1600-pound Safe, worth $250.00, for $50.00.

And many other articles at a real bargain.

LOOMIS S. REEVES

Phone 25. **P. O. Box 25**

Don't Argue

¶ THERE is no sense in arguing or disputing as to what really is the correct time.

¶ CARRY a "MAYBEE" watch and there is no room for argument—that will settle it.

WE carry watches from $5.50 up—a watch for any dress or pocket, whether man, woman or child.

Special, while they last, 15 jewelled movement in gold-filled case for $16.00. A real bargain.

GEO. F. MAYBEE

Jeweller and Optician
Est. 1896

Stewart and Columbia Phonographs and records

Ticket agent Canadian National Railways.

FOR SALE

The undersigned is offering for sale: Team of horses, rubber-tire light buggy, set single harness, Renfrew Separator, Wagon Rack. These implements have only been used a short time. Owner is selling on account of his health failing. For particulars apply to J.E. Hallstone.

Mrs. George Holland,
42-2 Madoc.

All kinds of Job Printing. Orders promptly executed. The Review.

Villians and Horse Thieves

By FREDERICK CLARKE.

© 1921, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

"Landlords are villains!" announced Hilda Crandell with conviction.

"I won't argue with you," returned Ethel Klinger.

Hilda was reading a letter the postman had just left. Ethel was deep in a musical magazine.

"They're hogs!" added Hilda, as she read on.

"That statement will never start a quarrel between you and me," observed Ethel, turning a page of the magazine.

"They're horse thieves and murderers!" raved Hilda. "No owner of an apartment house will ever get to heaven."

"Judge not that ye be not judged," warned Ethel.

"Look here, Ethel!" shrilled Hilda, rising from her chair and stamping a foot. "If you knew what this letter meant you would not be so indifferent."

Ethel laid aside the magazine and looked up, smiling. She was the smiling kind.

"Well, what does it mean?" she inquired sweetly.

"It means just this," said Hilda savagely. "This is a letter from old Smithers, and it announces a $20 raise in rent. It also tells us that no phonograph may be played in this building after eight o'clock at night and that young lady tenants must send young men callers home at half past eight.

Ethel forgot to smile. Her eyes blazed.

"I've lost my indifference," she said. "I sanction all you have said. Old Smithers goes to bed every night at eight o'clock, and that's why he orders music stopped at that hour. He's an old grouch that never had a girl look at him without scowling, so he makes us oust our men friends at the hour when they usually arrive. I mean your men friends, Hilda, because I never have any. I have to go into the bedroom every other night so you may entertain in the living room. Just the same, I might have a beau some night, so, you see, this latest edict affects me. You know, too, that I love music, and that I don't get home from work until half past seven. We might as well sell the phonograph. And the rent—of course, that's the worst blow of all. It makes a hundred per cent raise in the last year. Yes, Hilda, I've lost my indifference. But what can we do? There's no place to move."

Hilda dropped into a chair.

"Guess we'll have to grin and bear it," she mourned. "We'll go without those new dresses to meet the raise, and we'll resign ourselves to single blessedness the rest of our lives."

"Just so old Smithers can enjoy the comforts of his grouchy bachelorhood," added Ethel. "It's unfortunate that he lives right under us; otherwise we might forget some of the orders now and then. I wonder how he gets away with these things? He doesn't own the building, does he?"

"No; at least, I understand that he doesn't. But that makes no difference. The owners are worse than their agents. Well, it simply means more economy for us, so the owner can have more luxury."

Ethel agreed, but the very next day she fell from grace. On her way to the car line from the office where she worked she passed a phonograph shop with a display of records in the window. They were all grand opera selections and were offered at bargain. She could not resist the present temptation and she spent five hard-earned dollars in the shop, and carried away five records.

From the trolley car she transferred to the subway and got into a crowded car. It had scarcely started from the station before it came to a sudden stop and the cry of "fire" went up. In some manner the doors became thrown open, and the panic-stricken crowd surged out.

Ethel felt that she would be crushed to death, for she was short and those about her were tall. Once out of the car, however, she detached herself from the crowd and started running along the track, holding the precious records high in one hand to prevent their destruction.

Her arm was caught in a firm grasp and she was jerked backward. A tall young man, with twinkling eyes, was holding her.

"Just in time!" he exclaimed. "Do you know, young lady, you were just about to step on the third rail? The rest of the crowd thought about it, panic-stricken though they were, and kept clear. Don't you know it would have meant instant death?"

Ethel turned pale.

"Thank—thank you," she stammered, "for saving my life."

"Oh, it's all right," assured the young man. "I think I had better take charge of you, though. Let me take that bundle — phonograph records, aren't they?"

"Yes," she breathed, relinquishing the burden.

He escorted her safely back to the station and they made their way to the street. The man hailed a taxicab.

"What are you doing?" Ethel inquired.

"Taking you home," he returned simply. "Something is wrong in the subway, but you must get home or you'll—you'll be late for dinner, or something."

There was no use dissenting. The man had a commanding way with him, and besides he had saved her life. It would not do to be rude.

Ethel arrived home slightly ahead of time, and the man got out of the taxi with her.

"Here are the records," he said, handing them to her. "What are they—jazz?"

"I should say not!" she retorted indignantly. "They're grand opera."

"Good. I just love grand opera, and I'm sure I'd like to hear these. I have a lot of nerve, I know, but couldn't we have a concert?"

"But the landlord—" objected Ethel. "He won't—oh, all right. We can play for a while. Won't you come in?"

"I will," said the young man.

If Hilda was surprised to see Ethel with a gentleman friend, she did not show it.

"This is Mr.—Mr.—," Ethel began in confusion.

"Langford," he prompted. The introduction taken care of, Hilda retired to the bedroom with a magazine.

Ethel took off her wraps and started the phonograph. All the new records were tried out, but the visitor was not satisfied.

"Let's hear some more," he pleaded.

Ethel's wrist watch told her it was eight o'clock.

"I'm afraid I can't," she said. "There's a new rule that no phonographs can be played after eight o'clock, and I'll have to ask you to leave soon, because young women can't entertain young men after half-past eight."

The young man's eyes opened wide.

"You must have a tyrant for a landlord," he observed. "Well, let's take a chance. I'll assume the responsibility."

"But he'll raise our rent again." Ethel insisted. "He's just tacked on another twenty, and there's no telling when it will stop."

But the caller had that commanding way with him, and he insisted, so the new rules were broken.

At nine o'clock there came a loud knock on the door.

"Smithers!" exclaimed Ethel, shutting off the phonograph.

"I'll attend to him," said Mr. Langford, and he went to the door and opened it.

Sure enough, it was Smithers, and he was fairly grinding his teeth until he saw who had opened the door. Then he suddenly became humble.

"Something you wished?" asked Langford suavely.

"No—no, I guess not," stammered Smithers. "I'm sorry—I didn't—"

"Didn't know I was here, eh? Well, let me tell you, Smithers, you move just as soon as you can find a place. I'm going to run my own apartment house hereafter. And the phonographs are going to keep going till midnight, and young ladies can use their own judgment about sending their guests home—and rents are going to be cut in two. Good night!"

And, now, in regard to Ethel and Mr. Langford, they—well, this is a love story.

"JOURNEYS OF THE SHADES"

Myths Similar to Old Story of Charon Common in Many Parts of the World.

Everyone knows the old Greek story of Charon, the ferryman who rows souls across the River Styx. This tale is found in modified forms around the Indian ocean, in Siam, and on to the Pacific, though in the latter regions the obol for payment was not placed in the hand of the dead because the idea of payment in cash for a service rendered was alien to the ideas of most Pacific islanders.

There was a regular "Journey of the Shades" among the Fijians, and at one part the soul had to be ferried across a river. The Fijian dead were buried with a valuable "tabua," or whale's tooth, in their hand, but though this may have been regarded usually as a sort of currency, it is considered generally that in this particular instance the whale's tooth was intended to be buried at a pandanus tree en route, the successful hitting of the tree being a test of the widow's fidelity.

In the Fijian myth there is curious likeness to one at Minahassa in Indonesia, in which there was a log for a bridge across a river during one portion of the journey. The log wriggles, and the ghost either is thrown off or has to turn back. In the Fijian version there is at one stage of the journey a serpent for a bridge, and the serpent wriggles, and is apt to throw off the unfortunate shade.

The Raven.

The American raven, it is said, once was fairly common in our midde western country, in New England and in the lower ranges of the Alleghany mountains. Today it is only occasionally to be seen in its ancient haunts.

In the Rocky mountains, however, where men are scarce, and in the far northwestern country the raven is holding its own. It builds its nest on the ledges of the inaccessible cliffs, and seeing its foe afar it keeps the distance in which lies safety. The raven is much larger than its cousin, the American crow, and its note is no more caw, but "a hoarse rolling cr-r-r-cruck."

Hugger or Growler?

Hub (just returned from hunting trip)—I had quite a narrow escape one day. Came near being mistaken for a bear.

Wife—It wouldn't have been much of a mistake, at that.—Boston Transcript.

Like Books.

A work may be best advertised by censors, it is stated. Some films may yet be highly prized when marked "unexpurgated."—Washington Star.

IN ZARIA.

A Strange Town on the West Coast of Africa.

Zaria is a town five hundred miles inland from Lagos and the West Coast of Africa, but this is what Alan Lethbridge found in a recent visit, and describes in his book, "West Africa, the Elusive"—

"The treasury at Zaria is a modern picture in an ancient frame. There is a strong room made by a British maker of repute; there are ledgers which hail from Whitehall, there are receipts printed in Arabic; there are native clerks in flowing native robes, and who sprinkle upon their clothes a curious perfume faintly reminiscent of the bazaars in Stamboul; there are few chairs, mostly sofas and couches, there are rooms and rooms, courtyards and courtyards, all vaulted, and built of the sun-dried mud which may be found by those who visit Timbuctoo, and the region of the French Sahara. But in the corner a telephone tinkles, and a beautifully gowned dignitary rushes thereto, and one hears the usual, 'Hallo, who's there?' All that is missing is the Gerrard or Western or Kensington. A curious blending of East and West.

"The Resident at all times has the right to an unexpected visit to the treasury, to see that everything is in order, and after a lapse of six months, he paid a flying visit, and found the gigantic deficit of one shilling and threepence. Could an English bank do as well? Certainly not better But the point we desire to emphasize is that with all that advance along the roads of up-to-date accuracy and organization, not one jot or tittle of the original scheme of Mohammedan orthodoxy has been abandoned.

" 'We wish to learn,' they say, "but you must remember that we are not as you are; we stand apart, by race and religion and tendency of every kind. We respect your methods, we like to learn, but there it finishes; the gulf that divides us can never really be bridged. We will help you, work for you, and, if needs be, die for you; but we retain our own characteristics.' How much better than slavish imitation.

"The town of Zaria has altered considerably in the last ten years. Today it might be mistaken for any North African city. The horrible thatched abominations one sees nearer the coast have disappeared, the houses are practically all of the baked mud one finds fringing the Sahara, and, marvelous to relate, the town is as clean as the floor of a hospital ward. Zaria, in 1905, smelt like an exaggerated cesspool. To-day one might be driving in Bond street."

Against Republic.

A citizen of the United States, writing on Ireland to Hoard's Dairyman, has the following to say on conditions from the farmers' standpoint in the Emerald Isle:

"A republic cannot exist, as it will mean an economic boycott by England. She will not take any of the Irish exports, which means defeat for the farmer. The farmers know this. In 1920 Ireland exported £204,715,000 of produce and manufactured articles. Of this shipment £202,869,000 went to Great Britain. The value of shipments from Ireland to Great Britain amounted to from 96.1 per cent. to 99.9. per cent. of the total exports from Ireland. This was only from 8.75 per cent. to 11.4 per cent. of the total imports into Great Britain. Great Britain sent to Ireland only from 8.8 per cent. to 17.3 per cent. of her total exports, but from 77.15 per cent. to 88.1 per cent. of the total imports into Ireland. Put it another way. Every person in Ireland in 1920 got £35 14c worth of goods from Great Britain. The average person in Great Britain received only £4 15s worth. Each person in Ireland sent £45 8s worth to Great Britain, while the Britisher sent only £3 15s worth.

Books No One Has Read.

The librarian blessed with a sense of humor finds the day's routine enlivened through the mistakes of patrons. An American newspaper has recently recorded a few requests for books that fell within the experience of one library worker. These are samples: "Her," by Rider Haggard. "John Bunyan," by the Pilgrim. A high school student asked innocently for "Shakespeare's latest." A request came for "Tales of Shakespeare's Lambs." No less ludicrous was the request for a copy of Lew Wallace's "Her Ben." Another inquiry was for Kipling's "Light That Went Out." By almost too happy an accident "The Raven" by Poe, was demanded under the title "The Ravings of Edgar Allan Poe." Shakespeare was misrepresented as "King Liar" and "The Turning of the Screw" ("Taming of the Shrew"). A little girl at a New York branch library eagerly inquired for "A Tale of Two Kitties." She had seen the title, and had sounded the "C" hard; but the librarian easily turned her attention to a tale that really was of "kitties," and she deferred her acquaintance with Dickens to go and read of the pussy cats suitable to her years.

A Boom In Leeches.

After many years of comparative neglect, it would appear that the humble leech is again coming into its old popularity. But the old leech farms have long disappeared, and modern physicians who claim there are few better methods of relieving inflammatory areas than by the application of these blood-sucking creatures find difficulty in the supply. The "animated mustard plasters" are exported in baskets from Turkey, and Paris has one leech farm selling 130,000 a month, but it is said that chemists in England could easily dispose of double the number they are able to buy.

Britain's Revenue.

The revenue of the United Kingdom for the quarter ended June 30 showed a decrease of £9,014,232 as compared with the corresponding quarter of the last financial year.

DODGE BROTHERS
BUSINESS COUPE

With this coupe Dodge Brothers have proved once for all that a closed car can be as sturdy and practically as inexpensive as an open roadster.

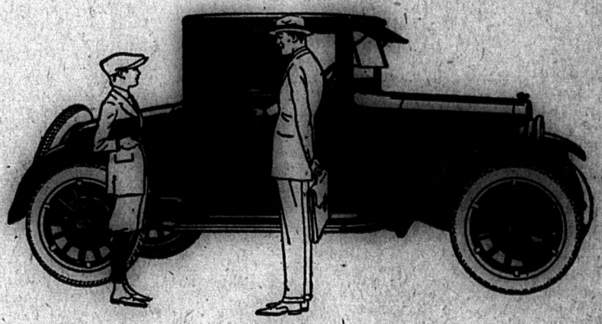
This is largely due to the all-steel body—the first ever marketed—which admits of lower cost of manufacture through standardized machine production. Unlike wood, the steel surface will take a finish of enamel, baked on at high temperature. This process results in a permanent lustre, and eliminates the trouble and expense of repainting.

The wide straight seat is upholstered in genuine Spanish blue leather, durable and readily cleaned.

The price is $1565 delivered

RIGGS MOTOR SALES

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO



Positively Vulgar.

"When did you first begin to suspect that the gentleman burglar was not as polished as he seemed?"

"Shortly after we became acquainted," said the eminent parlor detective. "Whenever the subject was mentioned he referred to the police conveyance as the 'wagon.'"

Sure Enough.

"What in the world are you staring at that married couple so intently for?" asked one young woman of another on the train.

"Oh!" said the other girl with a start and a sigh. "It's so natural for us girls to contemplate matrimony, you know."

FAITHFUL COMRADES

1st ex-Doughboy: Well George there was always something about a cootie that I admired.

2nd ex-Doughboy: Admired!

1st ex-Doughboy: Yea! They stuck with us through the thick of the fight and they never went A. W. O. L.

Useful.

Money does not make happiness,
Nor drive our ills away;
But it comes handy, none the less,
When we have bills to pay.

Analogous.

Mandy—Rastus, yo' all knows dat yo' remind me of dem dere flyin' machines?

Rastus—No, Mandy, how's dat?

Mandy—Why, because youse no good on earth.—Ohio Sun Dial.

She Had Them All.

"I hear you and your wife had some words last night."

"We did, but I never got around to using mine." — American Legion Weekly.

A Shell Game.

Mother—Bobby, what did you do with your nutshells in the tramcar?

Small Boy—I put 'em in the overcoat pocket of the man I was sittin' beside.

If They're Pretty.

Little Fredy (looking at typewriter in his father's office)—What makes typewriters go, papa?

Papa—Your mother.

SLAVE OF FASHION

A young man who was known in his circle to be very effeminate, walked through the lobby of a hotel one afternoon. The lobby was filled with his "friends" and this was overheard:

First "Friend"—I never in the world would have thought Freddy would smoke a cigarette.

Second Ditto—He wouldn't until the ladies started it.—Kansas City Star.

Misanthropic.

"Josh!" said Farmer Corntossel, "did you learn anything about evolution while you was to college?"

"No, father," replied the young man.

"I'm glad to hear it. The idea that some men I know is descended from one kind of animal or 'nuther ain't no compliment to either side of the transaction."—Washington Star.

Complexion All Right.

Sam—De doc says Ah oughter take some medicine to purify de blood.

Druggist — Here's an excellent preparation guaranteed to purify the blood and clear the complexion; one dollar.

Sam—Hain't you got sumfin' fo' about 50 cents jes' fo de blood? Ah don't care 'bout de complexion.

THEY ALL DO THAT

"I understand your husband gives you plenty of money."

"No. What I said was, my husband thinks he gives me plenty."

Air Is Free.

When profiteering is the rage
And prices will not fall,
The greatest boon for every age,
Fresh air is free to all.

The Prodigal Son-in-Law.

"I'll let you marry my daughter, but I don't intend to support you."

"Sir!"

"Now don't act as if you were insulted. I know human nature and speak from experience. Many a young chap has left his father-in-law's home in high dudgeon and returned in a taxicab the old man had to pay for."

MEN ARE SUCH MEAN THINGS

Ethel—I see a man suggests that one side of the street cars be reserved for women.

Marie—Does he mean the seats on one side or the straps?

Musings of a Motor Cop.

She struck a match in careless way,
"I'll smoke a bit," said she.
The price of gas went up that day,
So did Hortense Magee.

Must Be Well Dressed.

"She wants a new gown."

"What for?"

"She's going to sing over the radio next week and she couldn't think of appearing for all those people in a gown she has already worn twice."

Gift.

"Eloquence is a gift," remarked the admiring friend.

"It has to be," rejoined Senator Sorghum. "Very little of it nowadays is worth paying for."

Trouble.

"You seem troubled?"

"I am. If you had a daughter who wants her hair bobbed and a son who insists on using the automobile all the time you'd have trouble, too."

Couldn't Tell a Lie.

New Maid—Mr. Dubbleigh, ma'am.

Young Mistress—That dreadful bore. Tell him I'm out of town.

New maid (hesitatingly)—I can't tell a lie, ma'am, I'll just say you're out.

Just So.

"What have you there, wifie?" asked the real estate man.

"A hat frame."

"I see. You buy an unimproved hat and do your own construction work."

Cynical Chap.

Caller—How much for a marriage license?

Clerk—Two dollars.

Caller—I've only got one.

Clerk—You're lucky.

Unusual.

"It was an unusual wedding in one respect."

"What was that?"

"The mother of the groom approved the match."

DR. W. P. J. ALEXANDER

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur
Graduate of University of Toronto Medical College.
Late interne Wellesley Hospital Toronto.
Office, opposite Methodist Church Madoc.
Phone 112. June 20

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Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur
Graduate of Trinity Medical College. Post Graduate of Moorefield's Eye Hospital, London, Eng., and Central London Nose and Throat Hospital.
Special attention given to diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat and fitting of eye glasses.
Coroner for Hastings County.
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A large amount of private funds to loan on farm mortgage at lowest rates.
Offices—Belleville and Madoc
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Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.
Money to Loan
Agent for Fire and Accident Insurance
Office in the old library rooms, Madoc open Friday and Saturday. Office in Bancroft open Tuesday and Wednesday
Jan. 23

WILLIAM CROSS, LL. B.

Barrister and Solicitor
Notary Public, Conveyancer
Appraiser at Madoc for the Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation.
Money to loan at 5 per cent. on good farm security. No commission. No valuation fee.
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Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.
Connor Block, - - Madoc, Ont.
Mr. Fraleck will be in his Madoc office the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month and on Court days.
Phone No. 25, Belleville. Oct. 21

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March 20

CRADLE OF THE EMPIRE.

Plymouth Possesses Romantic Claims to Fame.

Plymouth has a history which few other towns in Britain can rival and none can eclipse.

To-day she may occupy no high place in the list of rich and populous towns; but she can point to a time in Tudor days when she was the acknowledged queen of them all—the cradle of the British Empire.

Her story had its origin in the mists of the distant past, when the giant Goemot and Corineus fought each other to the death. As proof that the story is no fable, they can (or could at one time) show the giant's jaw-bone as it was brought to the light of day when the foundations of her citadel on the Hoe were prepared.

But Plymouth has no need to quote legends to prove her length of years. When the first of the Conqueror's followers set foot in her streets she was a flourishing little town. And with the coming of the fourteenth century she entered on an adventurous era which focused the world's eyes upon her.

In 1346 she saw the Black Prince and his army embark upon that historic campaign which was crowned by the victories of Crecy and Poictiers. The gallant prince returned crowned with laurels, bringing back as prisoners the King of France and his son.

And it was to Plymouth, years later, that the Black Prince returned from his campaign in Spain, a dying man, scarcely able to complete his journey to London.

Plymouth experienced something of the horrors of war in those long-gone days, when the French swooped down on her twice and left her streets filled with the slain, under a canopy of smoke from her burning buildings.

But it was in the sixteenth century that her golden era really opened. Those were the days when Britain's bold spirits began to roam the seas in search of new lands.

Sir John Hawkins was cradled in Plymouth. His forefathers for generations were Plymouth men; and it was fitting that this "Terror of the Seas," who played such a great part in smashing Spain's Armada, should hail from this nursery of world-conquerors.

Raleigh, another man of Devon, sailed from Plymouth on his many voyages, in which he played such havoc with Spanish treasure ships, and planted the British flag in Virginia. From Plymouth Sir Martin Frobisher set forth on his thrilling adventures; and Sir Humphrey Gilbert to the discovery of Newfoundland. To Plymouth Sir Francis Drake returned from his voyage round the world, bringing rich booty from captured Spanish galleons.

It was on Plymouth Hoe, eight years later, that Drake was playing that historic game of bowls when the first glimpse was caught of the far-spread crescent of the Armada.

As the pageant of Plymouth passes before us we see the little Mayflower setting sail from her harbor to people a new world across the Atlantic. We see her fighting bravely on three occasions to keep the besieging Royalist troops out of her streets; and we see the lonely, pathetic figure of Napoleon I. standing on the deck of the Bellerophon, gazing at the dense mass of boats packed with sightseers who were curious to look upon the fallen despot of Europe.

To-day Plymouth is a flourishing port, to and from which the world's ships carry their freights. Her name and fame have spread to all lands.

What Shape Is Your Tongue.

"Glossomancy" is the name which has been given to the newest "science." It consists in reading people's characters by the shape and size of the tongue.

According to glossomancists, those who possess short and broad tongues are apt to be untruthful, while people whose tongues are short and narrow are sly and bad-tempered.

When the tongue is long and broad, it is a sign that its owner is inclined to be a gossip. A tongue that is long and narrow denotes a frank, open disposition.

Girls with small, round, plump tongues possess trustful and affectionate dispositions; but men with similar shaped tongues are apt to be inconsistent.

What glossomancists term the rectangular type of tongue—one that is almost square in shape—is indicative of a strong, virile nature. Men with these shaped tongue are ambitious, active, and likely to get on in the world. Square-tongued women, however are likely to be self-assertive.

Kipling Was Wrong.

Strangely enough the "Recessional" and the "Vampire," the verses of Kipling best known in Canada, are verses that their distinguished author never thought much of. Indeed, he steadfastly refused to have "Vampire" included in any collections of his complete works until the last one recently put out, and then it was only after considerable persuasion by the publisher that he reluctantly assented. The "Recessional" was hurriedly scribbed on a few sheets of scrap paper at Kipling's home and promptly shunted to the waste basket. A young woman visiting at the house, happened to notice it and purely out of curiosity, fished it out and read it. She was captivated by its power and beauty and, with not a little difficulty, persuaded Kipling to permit her to send it to a publisher.

Dover Is a Very Small Town, But It Has Romantic History And Is Now World Famous

If Dover had but a voice, what a fascinating story she could tell of her glorious past, from the day when her armed sons, massed on her cliffs, caught their first glimpse of Caesar's galleys, and when, at sight of them, the invading Romans turned their prows towards Deal to avoid such an unpleasant reception.

Thus, in those early days, Dover was playing the gallant part of Britain's sentinel—a part she has played with such stalwart loyalty for two thousand years.

When a century later, the Romans came again, they made of their strongest military [illegible], and such was their progress in later years that when the Conqueror first set eyes on it it was a highly-prosperous town, with a stout fortress to defend it, a monastery, and a guild-hall. It probably grieved him that, before he could make it bend the knee to him, he was compelled ot lay it in ruins with fire and sword. A few years later, however, it had risen from its ashes and blossomed into a town more flourishing than ever.

It is to the Normans that Dover largely owes her imposing castle, with its outer girdle of twenty-seven massive towers, and its inner wall, with fourteen towers to guard the keep—its central stronghold. In the Conquerer's time this castle, whose mighty bulk dominated the Channel, had for its custodians eight of his most powerful barons, who reaped many English manors for their services.

Such a stronghold at the very gateway of England naturally has a story of battle and bloodshed, but its most thrilling and also its proudest episode was when it was besieged by the Dauphin of France, on his way to seize the English crown. Week after week it was swept by a ceaseless hurricane of huge stones and arrows. Starvation, disease, and death ravaged its brave defenders, but the Dauphin looked in vain for the least sign of surrender, and in his rage he vowed he would not budge a foot until he had captured the castle and seen every man in it dangling at the end of a rope. But his threats were in vain, and at last the arrival of reinforcements sent the boastful Dauphin scurrying back across the Channel.

Through the centuries the story of Dover has been very largely the story of her castle. Many a king has found a regal hospitality within its walls—Richard the Lion-hearted, when on his way to the Holy Land; Henry III., on his disastrous return from France, and again when he found a refuge there on the rebellion of his barons; Edward I., homeward bound from Palestine to his crown; Edward II., on his nuptial journey from France with his bride; and Henry V., fresh from his glorious victory at Agincourt.

It is not only against armed hosts that Dover has had to defend herself. For centuries she has had to wage battle with the sea, which constantly threatened to invade and submerge her. In vain she built one protective wall after another. All were swept away. The entrance to the harbor, too, was more or less choked up for two hundred years; and every householder was obliged periodically, under severe penalties, to assist in clearing away the shingle.

Nor was it until within comparatively recent memory that work was begun on the wonderful harbor, with its pier three-quarters of a mile long and its large area of sheltered water on which a fleet of warships could float.

To-day Dover—so-called from the small river Dour, which runs through the town — though her population numbers no more than 44,000, is known in far corners of the world, where cities ten times her size are unknown.

From Compliment to Insult.

If you had called even the fiercest of our Saxon forefathers a silly idiot, he would not have been displeased, for in those days silly meant blessed or happy, and idiot meant nothing more than a private person.

Nor would he have taken offence had you referred to him as a crafty swindler, for these are both words that have changed their meaning in the course of centuries. Crafty once implied not shiftiness but skill, whilst a swindler was a man who was good at driving a bargain.

Other words which, though now uncomplimentary, were once quite the reverse are officious, which formerly meant kind, and conceited, which meant full of ideas or originality.

But the Saxon warrior would have devised a horrible death for you had you ventured to call his wife a lady! This word has gone up in the scale, whilst the others have gone down. It really means a kneader of dough, or a bakehouse maid.

The Shrike.

The Australian thick-headed shrike is about six inches long, rich-yellow below, with a jet-black collar and a white throat, black head and partly black tail. It is sometimes called the black-breasted fly-catcher and it has also a variety of French and new Latin names. In the mythology of some low tribes, such as the Caribs, Brazilians, Harvey islanders, Karens, Mechunas and Basutos, there are legends of a flapping or flashing thunder bird, which seems to translate into myth the thought of thunder and lightning descending from the upper regions of the air, the home of the eagle and the vulture.

Illness and disablement throughout Britain cost £150,000,000 a year in actual cash.

Big Ships at Home

Long before the train steams into Southampton, England, the giant funnels of the world's great wonder liners loom up in the distance, towering above the port, and dwarfing all the surrounding buildings into mere specks.

The new south of England home for these floating towns is the baby of British seaports, but the near future will witness great changes. When the new super-docks are finished another town will be added to the port, at the far end of the harbor, at a cost of nearly thirty millions, and there will be no finer seaport in the whole world.

Six out of seven of the world's biggest ships—the Majestic, Berengaria, Aquitania, Olympic, Homeric, and Mauretania — have made the port their headquarters, and, incidentally, the Mecca of the American passenger service. During the season it is possible for these great ships to bring to England from across seas every week 20,000 passengers, a number which represents the size of many towns.

The Majestic is the last word in shipbuilding. Apart from her colossal tonnage — 56,000 tons registered weight but which could be increased to 64,000 tons if necessary—the vessel is mammoth in every way. Her boilers for driving the 100,000 horse-power turbine engines cover no less than five acres, and perform the miracle of pushing this floating town, numbering some 5,000 persons all told, through the water at more than twenty-six miles an hour, faster thah the average train.

It took 85 miles of steel tubes to fit her boilers, and 60,000 fire bricks for the furnaces, enough to build several houses. The anchors and cables are the largest in the world, and weigh in all 230 tons, the weight of one of the battleships in Nelson's time.

Imagine the great provision stores aboard one of these ships. It takes over twelve tons of fresh meat to feed the people on board, and something like 50,000 eggs are used on every voyage of five days. Fancy fourteen tons of milk and a loaf weighing sixteen tons. It takes all this to feed the population, equal to that of a small country town, crossing the Atlantic.

The six ships "at home" in Southampton would weigh nearly 300,000 tons between them. If they were put end to end one would have to walk a mile to get from one end of the queue to the other. If one of these ships were to be put down in Trafalgar Square, Nelson's Monument would not reach the top of the funnels. In fact, the Majestic is 180 times bigger than Nelson's old flagship the Victory. If the liner were put on end it would be six and a half times higher than the famous sailor's monument.

These massive ships glide alongside the docks as easily as trains run into stations, and it is rare, indeed, if they are a few minutes behind the advertised time. Within an hour of the landing of the "town" there is hardly a trace left of its hundreds of inhabitants; they are speeding away to various parts of the country, unconscious of the romance they have been enacting.

To make Southampton the first seaport of the world the town authorities, together with the Southwestern Railway Company, intend to do things on the super-scale. Plans have been passed to build great docks and piers on the flats to the west of the harbor. It means that 480 acres of land have to be reclaimed from the sea, and made fit for the building of a new seaport.

The docks have been planned to take the largest vessel ever likely to be built, and a new floating dock is to be built which will pick up the 56,000 ton Majestic out of the sea as if she were a cork. This dock alone is costing more than a million to build.

The five great piers which are to be the berths of these floating towns are to be similar to those of New York, only much finer and longer. They will face oceanwards, so as to give the greatest convenience to the incoming ships. Behind these piers new railway lines are to be constructed to join up all the main routes to every part of the country. Industrially, the new town will be a wonder. Immediately behind the landing piers factories on a colossal scale are to be built, to manufacture goods for all parts of the world.

Random Remarks.

Goldfish and salmon never sleep.

The Roman Catholic population of England and Wales is 1,915,475.

London's street are most dangerous between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m., judging by records of accidents.

A plague of caterpillars, near Sevenoaks, was exterminated by scattering insecticide from an airplane.

The world's largest wireless horn has been erected at Idora Park, California. It is twenty-five feet long, and has an aperture of twelve feet, and with its aid, wireless concerts can be heard over an area of twenty-nine square miles.

A Notable Swimming Feat.

Tom Morris, the Australian long distance champion, achieved a notable swimming feat in the Thames, England, recently. He leapt, with his hands and feet tied, from Westminster Bridge, and then swam, still bound, to Cleopatra's Needle—a distance of half a mile.

Seasoning Wood.

A process for seasoning wood, which gives results in twenty days which would naturally take several years, is said to have been invented in France and consists of subjecting the wood to the action of a current of air containing ozone.

Less Pot-washing

SMP Enameled Ware has the smooth surface and polish of fine crockery—without the breakage. And it is so very easy to clean—just like china, and therefore makes light work of pot washing.

Whenever you are buying kitchen utensils be sure they carry the SMP trade-mark.

Diamond Ware is a three-coated enameled steel, sky blue and white outside with a snowy white lining. Pearl Ware is a two-coated enameled steel, pearl grey outside and inside. You can't go wrong if you buy either.

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Review Stationery Store

Prophet as Well as Inventor

The remarkable foresight of the late Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, is evidenced by a letter written by him as long ago as 1878, in which the tremendous development of the telephone service was predicted with wonderful accuracy. The letter was written to the capitalists of an electric company who were interested in the development of the telephone in England. By them the letter was issued in the form of a prospectus. Dated "March 25th, 1878, Kensington, London," the letter is as follows:

"Gentlemen: It has been suggested that at this, our first meeting, I should lay before you a few ideas concerning the future of the electric telephone, together with any suggestions that occur to me in regard to the best mode of introducing the instrument to the public.

"The telephone may be briefly described as an electrical contrivance for reproducing in distant places the tones and articulation of a speaker's voice so that conversation can be carried on by word of mouth between persons in different rooms, in different streets or in different towns.

"The great advantage it possesses over every other form of electrical apparatus consists in the fact that it requires no skill to operate the instrument. All other telegraphic machines produce signals which require to be translated by experts, and such instruments are, therefore, extremely limited in their application, but the telephone actually speaks, and for this reason it can be utilized for nearly every purpose for which speech is employed.

"The chief obstacle to the universal use of electricity as a means of communication between distant points has been the skill required to operate telegraphic instruments. The invention of automatic printing, telegraphic instruments, etc., has materially reduced the amount of skill required, but has introduced a new element of difficulty in the shape of increased expense. Simplicity of operation has been obtained by complication of the parts of the machine so that such instruments are much more expensive than those usually employed by skilled electricians. The simple and inexpensive nature of the telephone, on the other hand, renders it possible to connect every man's house, office or manufactory, with a central station, so as to give him the benefit of direct telephonic communication with his neighbors, at a cost not greater than that incurred by gas or water.

"At the present time we have a perfect network of gas pipes and water pipes throughout our large cities. We have main pipes laid under the streets communicating with the side pipes with the various dwellings, enabling the members to draw their supplies of gas and water from a common source. In a similar manner it is conceivable that cables of telephone wires could be laid underground or suspended overhead, communicating by branch wires with private dwellings, country houses, shops, manufactories, etc., uniting them through the main cable with a central office, where the wires would be connected as desired, establishing direct communication between any two places in the city. Such a plan as this, though impracticable at the present moment, will, I firmly believe, be the outcome of the introduction of the telephone to the public. Not only so, but I believe in the future wires will unite the head offices of telephone companies in different cities, and a man in one part of the country may communicate with another in a distant place.

"I am aware that such ideas may appear to you Utopian and out of place. Believing as I do, however, that such a scheme will be the ultimate result of the telephone to the public, I will impress upon you all the advisability of keeping this end in view, that all present arrangements of the telephone may eventually be realized in this grand system.

"The plan usually presented in regard to private telegraphs is to lease such lines to private individuals or to companies at a fixed annual rental. This plan should be adopted by you, but instead of erecting a line direct from one to another I would advise you to bring the wires from the two points to the office of the company and there connect them together; if this plan be followed a large number of wires would soon be centered in the telephone office, where they would be easily accessible for testing purposes. In places remote from the office of the company simple testing boxes could be erected for the telephone wires of that neighborhood, and these testing places could at any time be converted into central offices when the lessees of the telephone wires desire inter-communication.

"In regard to other present uses for the telephone, the instrument can be supplied so cheaply as to compete on favorable terms with speaking tubes, bells and annunciators, as a means of communication between different parts of the house. This seems to be a very favorable application of the telephone, not only on account of the large number of telephones that would be wanted, but because it would lead eventually to the plan of inter-communication referred to above. I would, therefore, recommend that special arrangements should be made for the introduction of the telephone into hotels and private buildings in place of the speaking tubes and annunciators at present employed. Telephones sold for this purpose could be stamped or numbered in such a way as to distinguish them from those employed for business purposes, and an agreement could be signed by the purchasers that the telephones should become forfeited to the company if used for other purposes than those specified in the agreement."

NEW BAD LANDS.

Dante-esque Region Exists In the Canadian Wilds.

A new "bad lands" region exists in the Canadian wilds, reports a Canadian Government agent who has returned from Fort Norman on the Mackenzie river in far northern Canada. The agent went there to investigate the recent oil discoveries reported. In many places he found enormous quantities of burning coal and shale. The air is full of the smell of sulphur and burning coal. At night along the river great cliffs of sizzling molten clay may be seen.

This may sound Dante-esque, but its probability cannot be denied. It is well known that the fantastic and highly colored "bad lands" formations of South Dakota owe their origin and conditions to just such a happening. In fact, some of the beds of coal in that region are still burning. Similar phenomena have been known in other parts of the world.

Some may marvel that coal and oil are found so far north, even within the Arctic Circle, since coal, especially, is known to be derived from plant life which flourished in a tropical or mild climate. The coal beds of the Mackenzie river region, however, are several million years old, although comparatively recent as the geological age of the earth is now generally accepted. At the time they were formed, and also much more recently, the climatic conditions of the earth were very different from now. It is not only conceivable, but certain, that tropical conditions in the relatively recent geologic past have existed at both the North and South polar regions.

How the fire started can only be surmised. It may have been from lightning or most likely from spontaneous combustion such as takes place in coal storage bins quite frequently. This little local "hell on earth probably has been burning for countless thousands of years and it will continue until burned out or until the air can no longer reach the burning material to supply the necessary oxygen for combustion.

Aborigines of Labrador.

William Cabot journeyed from St. Augustine to Paradise rivers in 1920, and his almost annual visits to them have demonstrated that the ancient Indian aborigines of Labrador are rapidly approaching extinction. The high selling price of fur during the war lured the white trappers to penetrate even further than ever into the interior and so curtail the Indians' ground. The Indian will farm the valuable fur-bearing animals on his presumptive territory as carefully as a farmer his stock, while he will destroy all the caribou that he sees, though they are equally necessary to his life, since he depends on them for food. But he knows that the caribou is a vagrant, and that the white settler will shoot it if he does not. On lands that are common hunting grounds he has no reason to spare anything. Cabot, who better than any one knows these people from long personal acquaintance, living and traveling with them, and having helped to publish a book of their language, describes them as a very charming race, friendly, peaceful, generous and real sportsmen — but doomed.

The native Eskimo and half-breed population were almost decimated in 1918 by a terrible epidemic of influenza. In one village of 300 people in three weeks 250 died—which toll included every adult male. In some white settlers' home every soul died in a few hours; and some, isolated and enfeebled, were killed by their own famished dogs and partly eaten, there being literally no one left to go to their assistance. The chief Moravian settlement at Nain, on its 150th anniversary, was destroyed by fire the very day after their steamer Harmony had landed all their winter supplies. Everything was destroyed, including the valuable fur catch of the year and the personal belongings of the missionaries. For the last 150 years the Moravians have been the champions of the Eskimo people.

Faking Automobiles.

Remarkable tricks are practiced by unscrupulous dealers in second-hand automobiles.

They employ all kinds of devices to make an old and worn-out machine appear new and in good condition to the person to whom they hope to sell it.

If the electric lighting set is worn out they place an empty cigarette packet beneath the brushes. This makes a temporary contact, and for a short time the lights work as well as ever.

When the gear-box is suffering from old age they fill it with sawdust. This deadens the noise, and unless the customer inspects it closely there is nothing to show that he is not buying a new and undamaged car. The cure only lasts for an hour or so.

If the ball-bearings are worn the space is filled with thick grease, which is kept in with felt washers. In the same way a loose steering-wheel may be made tight.

Everything depends on the driver who takes the customer for his trial run. It is a race against time, for if the car is kept out too long the old faults will reappear, and there will be no sale.

Corn Cobs.

Science has found a way of utilizing all corn cobs, short or long, in the manufacture of various chemicals. As the corn cob consists mostly of cellulose, which is valuable for the making of many products, such as celluloid and paper, it is considered desirable to save the substance of the cob. The furfural, therefore, is taken from the extract which is obtained by boiling the cob in water, and the cellulose can thus be kept for other purposes. This liquid is employed for many purposes in industrial chemistry, and can be so treated that it will yield a bright green dye, which is much liked by women of fashion.

KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH

SENSATIONAL EVENTS OCCURRED 25 YEARS AGO.

People Rushed to the Arctic Regions In Search of Wealth — Story of Suffering and Disappointment Was Filled With Heroism and Romance.

Twenty-five years ago, July 17, started one of the most dramatic events in the history of the West—an event which profoundly influenced the history of the entire Pacific Coast from the Arctic Ocean southward. It was the arrival at Seattle of the steamer Portland bringing sixty-seven miners, each of whom carried ashore a "poke" of gold from the Klondike, a tributary of the Yukon. That gold was material proof that rumor of the great finds made by McCormack in the Klondike region were true, and it started a stampede surpassing that of the California argonauts half a century earlier. Immediate effects were almost magical, not only in Seattle, but all along the Pacific Coast, and they were felt in the east and even in foreign countries. The free silver campaign of 1896 had turned the minds of the people to gold along with silver. Hosts of people were ready to grasp at any chance of bettering their shrunken fortunes. A vague belief prevailed that Alaska was a land of vast, untouched wealth, and it had been supported by the sight of steadily increasing quantities of gold brought back from Forty-mile, near the Yukon, and by the rich lode developments around Juneau.

In a day hard times were forgotten, all minds were on Alaska, which was regarded as a mere extention of the Klondike, and thousands set out, though the short northern summer was nearing its end when they arrived. Dawson in a few months became a great, bustling city with all the characteristics, good and bad, of a pioneer mining town. The north-bound stream grew in 1898 to a mighty flood, which narrowed to a thin but unbroken stream when it climbed the precipitous Chilkoot pass to the lakes which form the head waters of the Yukon. Every Pacific Coast port outfitted Klondikers and ran steamers to Skaguay, Portland taking a hand with the old steamer Elder. The flood of husky manhood was made up of streams trickling from every state. From Dawson the gold-seekers scattered down the Yukon and up every tributary. They landed farther west and penetrated the mighty Mount McKinley range. Many took the sea route to St. Michael's and river steamers up the Yukon, and some of them strayed up the beach of Bering Sea to the Seward Peninsula. They found gold on the Manook, the Tanana, the Koyukuk, Cook Inlet and in profusion in the beach sand at Nome, which supplied characters and plot for the Rex Beach's "Spoilers." They also found much more — copper on the river of that name, coal in great beds in the same region, many seepages of oil, broad fertile valleys where anything would grow and where 24-hour days compensated for short summers, and expansive grassy meadows where many thousand cattle might fatten.

It seemed that the history of the Western States was to be repeated in Alaska—that the placer miner was to be followed by the lode miner, he by the seeker for baser metals and other minerals, they by the homesteader, farmer and cattleman, for whom the miner has ever blazed the way, and they by the merchant, banker, manufacturer, trader, railroad, until well-rounded communities formed a prosperous state. That was the future for Alaska that was foreseen by the Klondikers of 1897, on whose trail followed the stampeders of 1898. Picture in the mind the immense progress that was made in twenty-five years in California from 1849, in Colorado from 1859, in Montana, Idaho, Oregon and British Columbia from the early sixties, and we can realize that the hopes of the Alaskans were justified by experience in other frontier country. But a blight soon fell on the progress of the great North Land. The land laws were so ill adapted to the conditions that endless contests resulted and caused the Noyes scandal at Nome. The Government was far away, knew little of the country, apparently cared less, yet must settle contests.

When demands for new land laws and for government in the North, instead of in Washington, finally won the attention of Congress, the cry for conservation also went up, and progress halted during a long struggle between those who would develop and those who would conserve to the point of stifling enterprise. When the miner was no longer permitted to own what he had dug, the farmer forbidden to reap what he had sown, disheartened pioneers flocked back to the proportions of the days before the Klondike was discovered. Remorseful, but still obstinate and ignorant, the Government built a railroad from the sea to the Tanana, but it would not permit the production to make traffic for it. A law for leasing coal land was passed, but it was adapted to a well-developed populous country in the old world, not to a pioneer, almost uninhabited country in the far North, and the Government had to mine coal for locomotives which hauled trains without traffic on a railroad through a country bursting with riches which it forbade man to touch. Alaska still waits for the dead hand of Pinchotism to be lifted.

Talky Toronto.

Toronto claims to have a higher percentage of telephones than any other city in the British Empire, one to every five of its inhabitants.

A mule cannot pull while he is kicking, and he cannot kick while he is pulling. Neither can you.

GORGEOUS MORMON TEMPLE.

Luxurious Building May Be Found In Western Canada.

How two literary men on a walking tour in Western Canada stumbled unexpectedly upon a brand-new Mormon settlement in the heart of the wilderness is amusingly told by Mr. Stephen Graham in "Tramping with a Poet in the Rockies."

The name of the settlement, the first of its kind in Canada, is Cardston, and, although it is of quite recent origin, its founders have already built a Mormon temple that was practically completed at the time of the author's visit.

Fortunately it had not been consecrated, and the two Gentiles were therefore allowed to look over it. Their Mormon guide spoke in a rich Cockney accent, strewing the floor with his aitches.

"Wherever we locates," he said, "we builds temples. This is the eighth Mormon temple. The ninth is now building in Phoenix, Arizona.

"The 'ole edifiss is of stone," he proceeded, "and the foundation is of rock and concrete. There's not five dollars' worth of wood in the construction. All the wood you see is haksessories."

The temple, says Mr. Graham, proved to be the last word in luxury and modern convenience. In the most elegant club in London, Paris, or New York I have not seen such luxury and sensual comfort as was in this splendid building in the rough Wild West.

Every room was inlaid with precious woods. The baths and robing-rooms, where the candidates for initiation and sealing are prepared, were worthy of a sultan. The lounge and one-piece carpets suggested a material heaven.

They were shown a vast font reposing on the life-size figures of twelve oxen, the symbols of the twelve tribes of Israel. This font was the centre of a stately chamber with galleries running round it. From the galleries the friends of the candidates could watch the ceremony of immersion. The font was large enough to baptize whole families at once.

There were several women amongst the party that was being shown round, and one of them timidly asked: "Is the water cold?"

"Cold?" said the guide ingratiatingly. "Oh no! It's warmed. It's just nice. I should say about the tempritchure of warm milk."

"Oh, oh!" There was a chorus of approval from the women, who had evidently been considering the whole matter from a purely personal point of view.

Noticing this, the guide proceeded to dilate upon the baths, which, truth to say, were pretty elaborate.

"'Ere's the men's section," he explained; "over there's the women's. You natcherally bathe first of all when you enter the temple, and remove every speck of dust or dirt from your body. And 'ere are the robing-rooms where spotless garments is waiting for you to put on. You walks all in white wherever you goes in the temple, and when it 'as been consecrated no more folks will ever go in it in ordinary clothes like as you and me to-day."

It was all very interesting and impressive, but unfortunately Mr. Graham put some questions to the guide concerning polygamy, causing that individual to close his mouth more tightly than the proverbial oyster.

When the two friends bade him good-bye he would only give them his left hand.

"A left-handed shake!" said the author's companion meditatively, as they went down the steps. "You know what that means amongst Canadians?"

"No."

"It means: 'Go to H —'"

Motors In Canada.

Canada's registration of motor vehicles for 1921 shows an increase of more than 50,000 over the previous year, according to official figures issued by the highways branch of the Department of Railways and Canals. Last year there were 463,848 motor vehicles registered in the Dominion, as against 415,268 the previous year. In 1911, ten years previous, there were only 21,519 registrations.

Total revenues from registrations in 1921 were $7,669,493, practically all of which was expended by the different provinces on highways improvements.

On the 1921 census of 8,782,422 persons in the Dominion, there was one motor vehicle for every 19 persons in Canada. In Ontario there were 206,517 vehicles and 2,935,153 persons.

The sales of motor vehicles in Canada thus far this year are said to have broken all records, and it is believed that when the returns are completed, it will reveal a ratio nearer one in ten, than the 1921 figures of one motor vehicle for every 19 persons in Canada.

Why the Salmon Is Pink.

Men of science were long puzzled to know why the various salmon and trout have red or pink flesh. Now they believe that the color comes from the food that they eat. All of the salmon family are particularly fond of shellfish; and trout eagerly feed on fresh-water shrimp. It is well known that when lobsters, prawns, and shrimp are cooked the flesh turns pink; similarly the process of digestion turns shellfish pink. When a shrimp is found in the stomach of a salmon or a trout the gastric juices of the fish have turned it almost as red or pink as if it had been boiled. Therefore, even if we had no definite proof, we might believe that the color of the flesh of salmon and trout results from the considerable quantities of various small shellfish that the fishes eat.

Australian Flowers.

A wreath of Australian flowers, recently placed on the Cenotaph in Whitehall, by the Australian Prime Minister, made the long journey in a block of ice. The flowers were quite fresh for the ceremony.

British Privy Council Ranked as Greatest Court To be Found in the World

Of all British courts, the greatest is also the least known, says Tit-Bits, London.

It is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which sits in a Downing Street room that is suggestive of a cross between a country-house library and a village chapel. At one end there are mahogany book shelves, big chairs, heavy rugs, and a wide, open fireplace; at the other, a number of brightly varnished, pew-like benches.

Just as unconventional is the procedure of the court. The judges, who wear neither wigs nor robes, sit at a crescent table, on the other side of which, only a few yards away, are counsel, and the proceedings resolve themselves into a cross-table discussion in conversational tones.

Among the members of the committee, which exercises jurisdiction over 450,000,000 people in the British Empire, are the Lord Chancellor, six Lords of Appeal, and members of the Privy Council, who hold or have held high judicial rank.

The court has decided many remarkable cases. One which excited enormous interest was an appeal by the Rev. C. Voysey against deprivation. The committee rejected it, but gave the appellant a week to retract, whereupon he promptly stated that he declined the offer of repurchasing his position in the church by proclaiming himself a hypocrite.

The Gorham case, which also came before the committee, was of a similar character. It dragged on for many weary months, and is remembered in journalistic circles because in connection with it the shortest leading article on record appeared in a colonial newspaper: "The Gorham case. Curse the Gorham case!"

A remarkable case of a different kind was sent to the committee from the Gold Coast. In fixing a boundary line there, the official surveyors carried it through the site of a village, in which stood a sacred chair or throne of office. Two chiefs claimed this symbol, and a quarrel arose as to its ownership—a quarrel which was ultimately carried to the highest court in the colony.

The chief against whom the decision of this court was given was still dissatisfied, and, prompted by his son, who had studied law in London, he appealed to the Judicial Committee. He lost again, but recognized the judgment in the most loyal and handsome manner.

In another case, two Indian idols appeared before the court. Known for convenience merely as the red god and the yellow god, each was represented by a priest—a turbaned figure who played the part of spokesman. Great was the excitement among the Indian visitors as the argument developed, and when a verdict was given for the red god, and the litigants emerged into Whitehall, even Londoners, accustomed as they are to strange sights, were amazed.

Indian cases, however, often have features more or less strange to us. Some years ago one was decided by the Supreme Court at Calcutta in favor of some Hindus, who were opposed by the Mohammedans living side by side with them in a remote part of our Eastern Empire. Thereupon there was great rejoicing by the Hindu population, who regarded the dispute as settled for all time.

Somebody in authority among the Mohammedans, however, appealed to the Judicial Committee, which reversed the decision of the court at Calcutta. Then it was the turn of the followers of the Prophet to rejoice, and they did it to some tune. They startled the people over a wide area by lighting bonfires on the hilltops, which were thus converted into a chain of beacons.

A Memory of Mafeking.

One of the most interesting reminiscences in Sir Robert Baden-Powell's recently published book, "Rovering to Success," refers to the siege of Mafeking. "When I was in Mafeking," writes the Chief Scout, "we all had to live on a very reduced ration of food, and it was interesting to see how this affected the different people of the garrison. And it affected them in remarkably different ways. Some remained much the same, many were visibly reduced, and I do believe that one or two got fatter on it. But the test came at the end of the seven months, when I called for volunteers to make a sally against the enemy. I asked for those who felt themselves capable of marching five miles, and, though everybody wanted to join in it, we very soon found that only a small proportion of them could stand even this mild test. But it was quite evident that the men who were most capable of doing the required work were those who had been all their lives temperate in eating, drinking, and smoking."

After Dinner Liquors.

The custom of drinking liquors after dinner was common in Scotland before it was observed in England, as is evident from the following extract from the Farington Diary, dated September 23, 1801: "After the dinner was removed, before the fruit was put on, a case of liquors was placed before Mrs. Bell, who helped her guests to small glasses of Cherry Brandy—Lemon Brandy, etc., etc., as they liked.—This is a Scottish custom and the ladies partake of it."

Britain's Floating Debt.

The total floating debt outstanding has fallen from £1,029,515,500 at March 31, 1922, to £965,362,500 at June 30, a net decrease of £64,153,000. Compared with the position at June 30 last year, there is a decline of £408,608,500.

PIONEER MOTHERS.

The Women Who First Lived In Old Ontario.

Pioneer mothers of Ontario will never receive their full due, though now and again some chronicler lifts the veil on their heroic lives. They lived in sterner days, they were unused to luxury or lavish entertainment and they had little relief from the hardest of work. Carving new homes from the wilderness was a serious task for the men folk, as everyone now knows, but it was no less serious for the other sex, the sex which we now feel should have as many of the comforts of life as possible.

One of these pioneer women, as a type of her time, is described in the Simcoe Reformer by George J. Ryerse in a paper on "Early Days at Port Ryerse." "Possibly no housewife of early days did more hard work during the years of her active life than my mother," says Mr. Ryerse. "Married at four o'clock in the afternoon on January 13, 1835, her wedding trip shortly after 6 was taken to the barnyard to milk the cows. Not much honeymooning with autos or anything else in those days, but plenty of work and still more work. This was her start in married life, and she kept up the pace the most of her active days.

"Her first care was to look after my father's five children by his first wife, who died some time previous, the oldest being 16. Then nine children were born in the second family, which, of course, made still more work. When father was building his mill in 1849 she would take care of 18 men at a time, and do it with very little assistance. The everyday work of my mother was much the same as that of many capable housewives of that time, namely, preparing the food, clothing and other necessaries of the family, and looking well after their households. My father was a good provider for the table at least. Every fall a half dozen or more fat hogs would be cut up and packed in barrels. In the spring the hams and shoulders would be smoked, and only a limited amount of the salt pork disposed of. Then every spring the product of 400 maple trees in sugar and syrup would be put away for the coming year.

"It was my mother's custom during the fall and winter months to rise at 2.30 or 3 o'clock in the morning and spin yarn until time to get breakfast. A few minutes' sleep was taken about 9 and then the regular work for the day, and bed at 8 to 8.30. This routine was followed for years. It was thus our mothers spent their time, and I think mine was only typical of many other good mothers and the grand women of early days in glorious old Norfolk."

An Eskimo Caribou Hunt.

In caribou hunting, nearly all Eskimos who hunt with bow and arrow use inuksuit, or "likenesses of men." When a band of caribou is seen grazing quietly, says Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the famous explorer, the Eskimos hold a council of all present and determine upon an ambush toward which they will drive the game. The ambush is made at the angle of two long lines of "monuments," which are set up from fifty to a hundred and fifty yards apart, according to the character of the country. In rocky country they are made by putting two or three stones one on top of another to a height of one or two feet. At intervals of perhaps half a mile along the lines of stones men, women and even children are stationed; and there must be at least one person at each end of the lines. The hunters gradually close in, and the caribou enter the V-shaped area. Presently they see one of the persons who are standing in the line of stones. Apparently the caribou recognize the little piles of stones as human beings and dangerous enemies, or possibly they think they are wolves. At any rate when the caribou are once scared and see that there are people in the line their imagination seems to turn all the little piles of stones into people. It seems absurd that two stones one on top of the other and only a foot high should be feared as much by the caribou as if they were actual persons, but such appears to be the fact.

Timber In Labrador.

The forest of Labrador, though not known to be of great value and immense extent, are hardly touched by man's enterprise. Black and white pines attain commercial size in most of the river valleys as far north as 55 degrees. Spruce two feet across and several feet long are numerous in the Hamilton River Valley. An adventurous aeronautical survey of the timber lands of the southeastern section made in 1919 showed a very general and dense distribution of good-looking timbers, birch and balsam poplars being everywhere in evidence among the conifers. Judging by the excellent spars up to seventy feet long which floated out of rivers as far north even as the big river of Adlavik north of Cape Harrison, the day is not far off when in this land of Cain the "welkin will ring to the tune of axes and saws" that will hew out prosperity for a people, even as at Chicoutami and Abatibi, further west and south in the same peninsula.

Labrador Waterfalls.

The fact that the ability to free nitrogen from its compounds was really a measure of power to win the war suggests a great future for the perfectly untold undeveloped energy of the waterfalls from the great Labrador tableland. When it is remembered that Germany succeeded during the last few years in converting a need for nitrogen expressed by 750,000 tons annually of imported nitrates into an ability to export 500,000 tons of her own manufacture from the air, the untold possibilities of a country, one-fourth of which is estimated to be lakes and rivers, and whose immense tablelands rise many hundreds of feet above the sea and measure hundreds of thousands of square miles, can well be realized.

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